

Women prisoners seize governor in Armagh

Republicans went on the rampage at Gilligan prison, Northern Ireland, last night, firing at least two of their compounds and burning the kitchens. Earlier yesterday, soldiers and police surrounded a block of the women's prison at Armagh after the governor, a republican and two women prison

officers had been taken captive by a hundred prisoners and held in an attic. The prisoners demanded assurances that none of the inmates of Long Kesh would be maltreated after the riots there during Tuesday night. In the morning, Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, met Mr Robert

Truesdale, Governor of the Maze, Lieutenant-General Sir Frank King, the GOC, and Mr James Flanagan, the chief constable. They tried to discover how prisoners had been able to surprise warders and soldiers and to start fires which destroyed huts, a hospital annex and kitchen.

Second jail set on fire after Ulster day of violence

Robert Fisk
24 hours after the action of nearly half the prison at Long Kesh, and the governor of Armagh's prison held captive by 100 women, republicans went on the rampage at Gilligan prison in County Down on the north coast, firing at least two of the compounds and burning the kitchens.



A soldier firing a CS gas canister at rioters in Belfast yesterday. Another photograph, page 2.

men were seen leaping into the Maze from three miles away. Officials confirmed that the huts were burning furiously. Like the violence at Long Kesh, the fires were put out by republican convicts clearly at a prearranged signal.

The rioting and burning at Long Kesh, the violence that came after it in Belfast, and yesterday's seizure of the prison governor at Armagh, are the most serious challenge yet in the authority of Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

one was another "Wrecked jail" and on another "Governor held". The rioting and burning at Long Kesh, the violence that came after it in Belfast, and yesterday's seizure of the prison governor at Armagh, are the most serious challenge yet in the authority of Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

hospitals and a £50,000 kitchen. He also had to decide whether the Maze could continue to be used as a prison for the 1,500 convicted men and internees who have lived there for the past three years.

Police and troops cordoned roads, lanes and part of the Maze motorway that runs past the prison during the morning, and their relatives held there were turned back and all that could be seen from half a mile away was a pall of black smoke billowing over the watchtowers and compound wire.

Mr Rees said in a local radio broadcast last night that prisoners would have to endure poorer conditions in the immediate future because of the destruction.

House prices 2pc in 12 months

Business News Staff
House prices throughout the country increased slightly during the third quarter of this year, according to Nationwide, the country's third largest building society's own house price index showed an increase of 2.2 per cent in the prices of new flats and of older properties, but of modern secondhand houses increased by only 1.2 per cent.

Mr Thorpe may avoid bargain with Labour

By George Clark
Political Correspondent
Mr Thorpe, Liberal leader, was not expected to accept the idea that Liberal MPs should come in a formal working arrangement with the Labour Government, but he did not disagree in principle with remarks made on Tuesday by Mr Russell Johnson, Liberal MP for Liverpool.

Liberal MPs in lay down conditions for supporting government measures. Although a strong demand has come from the North, Yorkshire especially, that the 13 Liberals should press for immediate action on proportional representation.

EEC summit in Paris likely next month

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Oct 16
It is highly likely that there will be an EEC summit meeting in Paris towards the end of November, in spite of the rather disappointing response of France's partners in the suggestions of M Sauvageoargues, the French Foreign Minister, as to what it might discuss.

future. The politicians had precedence on the technicians. Now the situation is reversed. The risks of disruption under the impact of the energy crisis are greater than the possibilities even of maintaining the status quo.

Tobacco dispute intensifies

Business News Staff
A shortage of some of the cigarettes might be the cause of the intensification of the tobacco wholesale dispute yesterday. The wholesalers have caused confusion in the trade, according to Mr Tony Ostick, president of the Wholesale Tobacco Association.

Nationalization call after HS-146 suspension

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor
Labour MPs and trade union officials yesterday demanded an acceleration of nationalization of the aircraft industry as Mr Benn, the Secretary of State for Industry, reviewed Hawker Siddeley's sudden decision to cease work on the state-aided HS146 airliner.

Northern Ireland, France and the United States. Shop stewards at Hatfield last night convened a meeting of 8,000 workers to discuss the decision to suspend work on the HS146.

That largely accounted for "our disastrous industrial investment record". It was also announced yesterday that the Société Aérospatiale, France's state-owned aircraft group, which has contracted to supply the wings for the HS-146, had recorded a loss of 484m francs (about £44m) in 1973, compared with a loss of 12.7m francs in 1972.

building and Engineering Unions, whose national executive the union leaders will be attending, is one of the joint sponsors, with the TUC and the Labour Party national executive, of a comprehensive plan for state control.

Strike wave threatens to disrupt life in Scotland

From Tim Jones
Edinburgh
More than 20 strikes, the highest number since the war, are threatening to disrupt life in Scotland this weekend. More than 20,000 workers are involved. Over the past month the number of strikes has averaged about 16,000 a week.

Mr James Jack, general secretary of the Scottish U.C.F., has asked the strikers to remember that their disruptive efforts are damaging the Government's ability to meet election commitments.

A strike by several thousand haulage drivers employed by private firms.

A threatened meat shortage because of a dispute concerning Glasgow abattoir workers.

A dispute involving central Scottish bus services where 120 men have walked out of the Kilsyth depot.

A threat by Glasgow's 3,000 bus and Underground crews to withdraw services from Sunday unless substantial progress is made in their pay claim.

In a statement, which also called on employers to do their part, Mr Jack said: "The state of industrial relations in the face of the Government's industrial and social achievements over the past eight months can only impose a painful and grossly unfair handicap upon the new Government by withholding resources they desperately need to fulfil their election commitments."

Mr Jack has called for the full use of the conciliation and arbitration service, established by the Government and has asked for employers to be less rigid in their approach to negotiations.

A possible reason for the unprecedented number of strikes came from a Scottish economist, who said: "Workers who felt that their wages were being eroded by inflation and that their jobs were being threatened by automation are placed in their way."

Threat to newspapers: A number of Scottish daily newspapers will not publish next week and some might face closure unless there is an early end to the haulage drivers' strike (the Press Association reports). Mr Grahame Thomson, secretary of the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society, said yesterday: "We have been extremely concerned about the situation since last week. The papers have been getting thinner and thinner and if the strikes go on we just won't be able to appear next week."

Roger Berthoud writes from Brussels: Better a summit on inflation, unemployment and energy than no summit at all. This was the majority view when the foreign ministers of the Nine discussed the idea privately in the Luxembourg after their Council meeting.

Mr Callaghan was among the more positive advocates of a summit. He is less scarred than some by memories of the over-ambitious and ill-fated Copenhagen fiasco, and believes it is useful for the heads of Government to share their views.

It was his idea that unemployment should be added to inflation as a main theme, which his German colleague, Helmut Genscher, pushed for energy and those hardy annuals, the reinforcement of EEC institutions and direct elections to the European Parliament. Mr Callaghan expressed his dislike of "institution-mongering" in a sharp outburst.

Mr Dean tells court of Watergate plan for 'bugging and mugging'

From Fred Eotery
Washington, Oct 16
Mr John Dean, the young White House lawyer who destroyed President Nixon, today appeared as star prosecution witness in the trial of his Watergate co-conspirators.

Without the first hour of his sworn testimony he managed to incriminate all five men, and many others besides, including himself.

Before Mr Dean was called as a witness, counsel for Mr H. R. Haldean indicated he would seek to place his co-defendant Mr John Mitchell, on the witness stand, and perhaps others.

The former White House chief of staff stated, through counsel, that this would lead to an "intolerable" situation if Mr Mitchell, the former Attorney General and Nixon election campaign chief, were still on trial with him. But Judge John Sirica temporarily denied Mr Mitchell's motion for a separate trial.

Despite the informality of American courts there was still some tension in court, and stirring among the jury, as the defendants got their first view this year of their former colleagues who they must feel betrayed them.

Mr Dean, asked immediately by Special Prosecutor, told how he had been brought from the federal prison at Fort Holabird, Maryland. He is serving a minimum one-year sentence there following his guilty plea, as he related to the jury, in "conspiracy to obstruct justice".

Mr Dean looks a studious fellow, with spectacles, slight build and a pallid complexion. With a simple grey suit, dark blue tie and blue shirt, he seemed a picture of meek impassiveness. But he sounds differently.

He began by formally identifying the defendants, pointing them out to the jury. He began the Watergate story by implicating Mr John Mitchell in the November, 1971, engagement of Mr C. Gordon Liddy to the President's reelection campaign.

He related to the jury the more sordid details of the Watergate break-in. Mr Liddy proposed, he declared, that there be "bugging, mugging, prostitution, electronic surveillance and all sorts of wild and hairy things", both to ward off anti-Republican demonstrators, and to penetrate the Democrats' campaign.

He emphasized that the prostitution were meant to "contaminate" the opposition party. They would invite Democrats attending the party convention to boats in Miami and record their conversations.

Mr Mitchell, Mr Dean said, rejected this and suggested the plan be "tailored down". There was a second meeting, with a Liddy plan for bugging the Democrats' Watergate headquarters and their convention headquarters hotel in Miami.

Mr Dean said that on June 17, he arrived back from a visit to the Philippines to find the White House in deep concern over the break-in arrest on June 17.

On June 19 he was back in his office and that day, he claimed, had pieced together from interviews, virtually the entire story, reported it to Mr John Ehrlichman, the President's adviser, and passed on the first requests for cash money for those in prison.

In turn, Mr Dean testified, that day he had spoken with the

Continued on page 5, col 6

Lords' verdict for club colour bar criticized

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent
A decision by the House of Lords yesterday upholding the legality of a colour bar in a working men's club was "deplorable", the Race Relations Board and the Community Relations Commission said later.

Both organizations called for the Race Relations Act to be changed.

Mr David Stephens, director of the Runnymede Trust, said: "This is a major setback for racial integration in this country. It will prevent men who work together from drinking together, if they are of different colours and the working men's clubs wish to operate a colour bar. This narrow legalistic interpretation of the Act can in no way be described as being within its spirit."

The unanimous decision by the five law lords, which overturned a Court of Appeal decision, was that a club in Preston, Lancashire, which had turned a coloured man away, did not contravene the Race Relations Act because the club did not provide goods or services "in the public bar or a section of the public."

The decision is far-reaching. The man turned away, Mr Anthony Sherrington, was an

associate member, because of his membership of another club. He is British born and has lived all his life in Preston.

The Race Relations Board said: "There have been many declarations that the integration of immigrants and their children is the aim of public policy. The Lords decision strikes a blow at that policy. Working men's clubs are in many communities an essential part of social life from which, until the law was changed, immigrants and their children could be completely excluded."

The decision was, however, welcomed by the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, which has 4,000 member clubs. A spokesman said that the essence of the case had been whether or not the clubs were private. He denied that the Institute was racistist. "We have a very large number of coloured clubs."

The House of Lords ruling was the second important race relations case in which a colour bar was held legal. Last year a Conservative club successfully appealed in the Lords after the public bar a section of the public.

The decision is far-reaching. The man turned away, Mr Anthony Sherrington, was an

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Rough Day?

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Airlines to re-route

American and Trans Airlines (TWA) are to their international services between London and Los Angeles and Philadelphia, and New York and San Francisco.

Home Guard 'Dad's Army' case get exhibition preview

Moscow: Russians are told to expect US trade liberalization soon.

EEC: Bonn lays down terms for accepting loans from Arabs

Jerusalem: Israel frees leaders of West Bank settlers but troops evict more.

Bulawayo: Rhodesians arrest 20 officials of African National Council

Boston riots: Airborne federal troops ready to move in.

Washington: President Ford's 12-point self-help appeal to American people

Bernard Levin: For once it really is just like the Blitz 16.

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HOME NEWS

Judges asked to jail editor for naming blackmail witnesses

An article in Socialist Worker which named two witnesses in the Janie Jones blackmail trial in April was in contempt of court, Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, Attorney General, said yesterday.

It was also right to say that there was no evidence that any actual harm had been done by the article. But the principle involved was one of very great importance both to the courts and to the press.

to hold a witness up to public obloquy might itself be a contempt. No doubt that form of contempt would arise more powerfully if the obloquy occurred before the conclusion of a trial, when a juror's mind might be affected by it.

CBI wants to stiffen guidelines on pay

By Our Labour Editor
Anxious about the likely level of pay settlements this winter, the CBI are to ask the TUC to tighten up the wage restraint guidelines in their social contract with the Government.



Some of the fire-ravaged compounds at the Maze prison destroyed by rioting prisoners on Tuesday night.

Ulster prisoners seize four hostages

Continued from page 1
night and there appears to have been some hand-to-hand fighting between prisoners and soldiers.

The UDA believes that 600 republican prisoners, none of their compounds and met together inside the prison to start the riot and burning.

Londonerry was virtually halted as cars and buses were hijacked and shops, offices and factories closed their doors.

There were shooting incidents all over Belfast last night in the Shore Road district where were fired at the police and in the Falls area two soldiers were injured by an explosion.

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Leaders of industry agree with the TUC view that there should be no increase in the standard of living in the next year.

According to Mr Rees, several prisoners set fire to a cell block in which four other inmates were being held. The men would have been burnt to death but for the courage of the prison officers who rescued them.

During the evening there was more fighting in Belfast when crowds of Catholics trying to march to the centre of the city to protest were stopped by troops in Castle Street, one of the main shopping thoroughfares.

At Leeson Street, in the Falls, shots were fired at an arm patrol and at Coalisland, in Tyrone, Catholic factory workers formed a human chain across several main roads and blocked traffic.

Heath critics change tactics

By George Clark
Macmillan, a former prime minister who will be remembered for his unflappable handling of "a little local difficulty" when Conservative colleagues disagreed with him and a majority in the Cabinet.

Mr Tommie Lytle, Mr Andy Tyrie, the UDA chairman, and other officers of the paramilitary organization went to Long Kesh during the morning to talk to "loyalist" prisoners, especially Mr James Craig, the UDA leader in compound 19.

Mr Campbell Adamson, director-general of the CBI, suggested that a good many groups of workers in industry accepted the seriousness of the economic situation and would be willing to negotiate pay rises that did not maintain their standard of living.

Union blames outsider for strike that ended in fiasco

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham
An examination by the Transport and General Workers' Union of the causes of the 14-week strike this year at the Imperial typewriter factory, Leicester, led it to refer yesterday to outside influences which "dreamed up a number of complaints to keep things going".

Mr Brian Mathers, the union's regional secretary and an ex-officio member of the inquiry, said in Birmingham that he was referring to a sociology graduate who had been identified with extreme left-wing political groups.

Pornographic films made at school, court told

Pornographic films were shot in secret weekend sessions at a secondary school with a cast which included the former head boy, aged 18, and the caretaker, a jury at Birmingham Crown Court was told yesterday.

Richard, aged 34, of Phillips Street, Aston; Sheila Ulla, aged 37, of Wright Street, Small Heath; Jacqueline Winch, aged 21, of Oakfield Road, Selly Oak; George Mason, aged 37, of Panshaw Grove, Moseley, and Melvyn Such, aged 29, of Oakfield Road, Selly Park, all Birmingham.

Ford pay talks near deadlock over bonus issue

By Our Labour Staff
Pay negotiations on behalf of 53,000 Ford car workers appeared near deadlock last night after 11 days and more than 60 hours of bargaining.

Four rail policemen jailed for robbing wagons

Four railway policemen with 25-year long-service and good conduct medals were jailed for stealing goods from rail wagons after being told by Mr Justice Crichton at Stafford Crown Court yesterday.

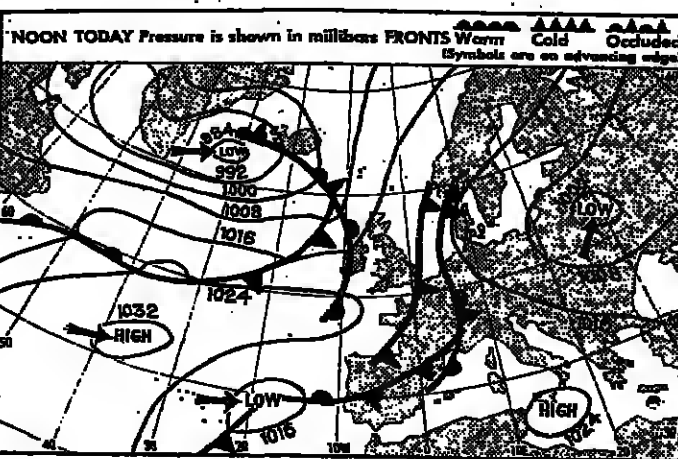
Mr Powis admitted charges of theft and asked eight others to be considered. Mr Gerald Lowndes admits four theft charges and asked five others to be considered.

Poisonous salad killed man in hermit group

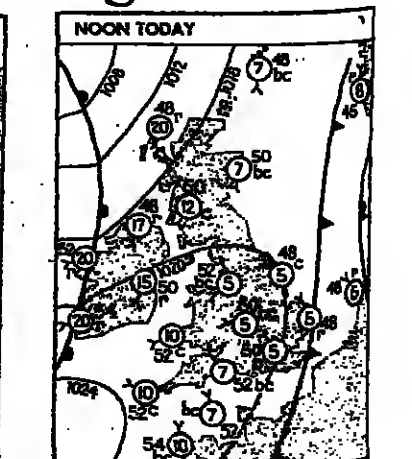
A member of a religious group who died of eating a plum-like fruit gathered in the Snowdonia Valley where he lived in spartan circumstances died from one of the most dangerous and poisonous plants growing in the United Kingdom, Home Office analyst said at Caernarvon inquest yesterday.

a remote cottage in the Pennant Valley. Maria Carmen Neef told the court that she was Mr Dewe's wife, though they had not married legally. She said: "We believe the Lord will supply all our needs. We live by faith."

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 7.27 am. Sun sets: 6.4 pm.
Moon rises: 10.1 am. Moon sets: 6.46 pm.
First Quarter: October 23.
Lighting up: 6.34 pm to 6.59 am.



Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Changeable, showers or longer periods of rain but some sunshine; temp near normal.

Explosives hearing today

Mrs Frances Mabel Redman, aged 38, a machinist, of Roseberry Avenue, Tottenham, London, will appear before Epping magistrates today, accused under section 4 of the Explosive

Substances Act, 1883, with possession of explosives. Mrs Redman had earlier been interviewed about 12 sticks of gelignite found in a parked car in Epping Forest, Essex.

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HOME NEWS

GLC has to borrow £6m because City companies withhold £10.3m by appealing on rates

Stewart Tendler

The Greater London Council (GLC) of London, it was learned yesterday, has had to borrow more than £6m because City ratepayers have withheld £10.3m by appealing on rates.

The GLC said yesterday that ratepayers at Westminster, which in terms of commercial ratepayers is fairly comparable to the City, have largely met the demands.

New proposals: The rating system should be strengthened to give local authorities greater financial independence from the central government. Mr John Bassett, president of the Rating and Valuation Association, said at Bournemouth yesterday (our Local Government correspondent writes).

He suggested that the Government should apply a limit to the local government rate levy up to which income tax would be deductible. Above that figure money spent by local authorities would have to be found entirely from the ratepayers. That would make authorities more directly accountable to the local electorate in try to speed decision appeals, which may take five years to clear.

The GLC collects rates for the City, which takes 35 per cent of what is collected. The GLC should have received £8.5m, but the last financial year the first six months of the year. It has had to borrow £6.25m at an annual interest of 11m to meet the shortfall of £1m to the City, which should have received £1.8m over the same period, but also borrowed. If the GLC had not borrowed, local authorities the ratepayers pay no interest on the money he has retained.

Pounds lost by the fat of the land

By Philip Howard

The pounds being lost at the My Fair Lady Clinics of England yesterday were sterling rather than the avoirdupois that used to be their business.

Mr Victor Nyssen, managing director of the main clinic opposite Harrod's, said he did not know whether customers could get their money back. Behind his locked plate glass the purple upholstery that usually sits beneath the weight of some of the fattest women in Knightsbridge was vacant and uncompressed.

The eight clinics in London and Manchester were closed because the group has gone out of business. Overweight and over-excited women gathered in the street outside the clinics, missing their appointments and apprehensive about getting their money back.

Notices in the windows, beneath the emblem of the flesh-melting and beautifying business, a svelte and sylph-like female posing on one toe upon a pink rose, said that all inquiries should be made by post and would be forwarded in the appropriate authority.

The clinics specialized in heat treatments, massage and exercises to reduce too solid flesh and promote the thin woman struggling inside every fat one to get out. Thinning courses could cost several hundred pounds, paid in advance. The charges worked out at about £11 for every inch off the waist-line.

Outside the Knightsbridge branch, Mrs Ivy Mori, from Leytonstone, said she had lost more than £200 but far fewer pounds. The charges worked out at about £11 for every inch off the waist-line.

Revaluations would have to be more regular and thorough, and relief given for political expediency, such as agricultural derating and domestic relief, would have to be dispensed with.

The only immediately available practical solution to soaring rates involved pumping more Exchequer grants into the system. That would be getting nearer to a begging-bowl complex. Such a solution will sooner rather than later mean the death of local government.

Cocoa dealer said to have lost £1.5m acquitted

Mr Norman Wilson, aged 25, who is trying to establish radical weekly newspapers in Scotland, is to receive £500 from the Nicholas Tomalin Memorial Trust for helping journalists in professional or personal need.

Mr Wilson will use his award to investigate island transport and the development of the oil industry in Norway.

An award of £100 goes to Mr Seeiso Serutla, aged 34, former editor of *Lesetinyama La Lesotho*. The newspaper, formerly an uncontroversial religious weekly, was banned under Mr Serutla's editorship. He escaped from house arrest in Lesotho and came to Britain. The award fund was set up by friends and colleagues of Nicholas Tomalin, who was killed last year while reporting the Middle East war for *The Sunday Times*.

Two awards by Tomalin

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Dame Ninette de Valois, the former prima ballerina, with Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, who is 10. The child has begun lessons at the Royal Ballet School, where Lord Snowdon, her father, took this photograph.

Churches to be demolished to pay for resource centre

From Pearce Wright Science Correspondent Swindon

In an attempt to foster a better community understanding of the benefits and disadvantages of scientific advances in a variety of fields, several churches in Swindon are to be demolished and their sites sold to pay for a new lay academy or resource centre.

The scheme will include a group of buildings to form a centre for worship, one for research into the way technology is changing the values of society, another for community service by students and others, and an ecumenical and lay training centre in which people interested in religion can discover how to counteract the divisive effects of some technologies or society while encouraging those that are useful.

Details of the lay academy were given at a conference yesterday by the Rev John Williams, representing a group called Swindon's Central Churches, which embraces most of the Nonconformist denominations and the Anglican Church.

The scheme is one of several projects to emerge from an experiment started a year ago by the Swindon Technocentre and the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

A set of discussion papers prepared for this two-day meeting forms an interim report of the first year. Groups from industry, local government, schools, the churches and elsewhere have examined specific areas of community life.

Scots students occupy unused buildings

Officials and students at Edinburgh University clashed again yesterday when they disputed the efforts made to provide accommodation.

While Sir Hugh Robson, the principal, confined himself to a statement, the students took more positive action by occupying four university-owned buildings.

At a general meeting yesterday the students endorsed the action of their leaders in occupying unused university property in order to draw attention to the shortage of student accommodation.

Sir Hugh said the past year had been unusually difficult. There was a government embargo on university building and the new rent Act had reduced the number of flats.

In brief

Alcoholic's 16 year total ban

A minorist disqualified from driving for a further five years by magistrates at Southend, Essex, yesterday has been disqualified for a total of 16 years since 1962 for drink and driving offences. Charles Chadwick, aged 51, of Inverness Avenue, Westcliff, admitted driving with excess alcohol in his blood.

Mr Chadwick said he was an alcoholic. He was also fined £50 with £17.50 costs.

Minister's son fined

James Concanann, aged 17, apprentice plasterer, of Skelby Lane, Mansfield, son of Mr Denis Concanann, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Northern Ireland, and MP for Mansfield, was fined £20 at Mansfield yesterday for damaging a telephone kiosk.

"Lump" man jailed

Martin Murray, aged 23, a building labourer, of Harlestone Road, Willesden, was jailed for six months at Old Street Magistrates' Court yesterday for defrauding the Inland Revenue with forged "lump" system tax exemption vouchers.

Mrs Hayman MP

Miss Helene Middleweek, aged 25, Labour MP for Welwyn and Hatfield, who married Mr Martin Hayman, a lawyer, on August 31, but campaigned during the election in her maiden name, said yesterday she intends to be known to future by her married name.

Contempt purged

Arthur William Fox, a former Birmingham builder, was freed from jail yesterday after discharging his bankruptcy examination when he had done with £690 in his bank account. He had been in jail for a week for contempt.

Hospital closure

West Suffolk Hospital, Bury St Edmunds, opened 10 months ago at a cost of £3.5m, has closed its six operating theatres until fire safety measures are carried out.

Pay talks adjourned

Talks between the Newspaper Society and the National Union of Journalists on pay increases for 9,000 regional journalists were adjourned yesterday until Wednesday.

Murder case appeal

Sister Jessie McTavish, jailed for life on October 7 for the murder of a patient at Ruchill Hospital, Glasgow, is to appeal against conviction.

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HOME NEWS

New role for nurses in health teams urged by BMA panel

By John Roper Medical Reporter Patients would benefit greatly if the concept of health care teams led by doctors, nurses and social workers was adopted throughout the National Health Service, a British Medical Association panel said yesterday after 18 months' study.

Professor J. H. Barber, Professor of General Practice, Glasgow University, one of the members, said the main objection of many doctors was that the team concept to some extent diminished or diluted their responsibility. But the profession had been moving over the last 15 years to a recognition that one person could no longer give full care and that responsibility should be shared.

Plea for sick children to be cared for at home

By our Medical Reporter Sick children should be nursed at home wherever possible, Mrs Angela Rumbold, chairman of the National Association for the Welfare of Children in Hospital, said at its annual conference in London yesterday.



Some of the 'Dad's Army' cast outside the Imperial War Museum, where they visited the Home Guard exhibition. From left, Clive Dunn, Arnold Ridley, Bill Pertwee, Arthur Lowe, John Lawrie, John Le Mesurier.

'Army' visit Home Guard exhibition

By a Staff Reporter Corporal Jones drove his butcher's van through the gates of the Imperial War Museum yesterday, parked outside the magnificent portico and said to Admiral Sir Deric Holland-Martin: "Nice house you've got."

The van in which Corporal Jones (Clive Dunn) drove his comrades from the Ministry of Defence to the War Museum slid backwards in the museum drive once or twice, imperilling a battalion of photographers and grazed some low-hanging branches, showering uniforms with leaves.

Home Guard. There is a message of thanks signed by Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Thunder, "to all the volunteers who turned out in the inclement weather this morning", and a 1943 menu of the annual dinner of the 1st Middlesex Flotilla, Home Guard, demonstrating by way of grapefruit, soup, roast turkey, apple, taut cheese and celery, and coffee, that the occasional celebration was possible in wartime.

Lord Avon, who as Secretary of State for War, made the announcement setting up the LDV, opened the exhibition, which continues until next June.

Women dislike idea of male midwives

By Our Medical Reporter Most pregnant wives and their husbands firmly reject the idea of male midwives, according to the results of a survey published in the Nursing Times today.

More comments were made about the emotional aspects of childbirth than any other. Patients felt that their emotional needs would be more fully met by women. One patient wrote: "Even though many midwives have never been pregnant, there always appears to be a natural and inherent affinity towards the mothers which no amount of training could induce. One could loosely term it 'maternal instinct', which I believe no man has or understands."

be attended by a man. Many said it would be difficult to relax. The patient might suppress fears and enter labour in a state of tension. Aspects of care that patients would most readily accept from male midwives were concerned with the baby, assistance in bottle-feeding and mothercraft classes.

Police recruit anti-riot squads

By Christopher Walker Greater Manchester police told The Times last night: "We are undertaking a programme of training a number of officers to make up support units to enable us to deal with any public order situation. This is in common with all other police forces throughout the country as part of a mutual aid arrangement or 'call out system'."

Home Office officials yesterday refused to discuss the composition of the units or to say how many there were. For some time senior police officers have been concerned about the increasing threats of street violence arising from such incidents as the Red Lion Square demonstration.

Mr Andrew Bennett, Labour MP for Stockport, North, said last night that he would be raising the matter of the units with the Home Secretary. "It is a very disturbing development indeed and I know that at least 12 of my backbench colleagues will be very concerned."

Pig farmers say price moves are ineffectual

By Hugh Clayton Agricultural Correspondent Government plans announced yesterday for raising the floor price for pigmeat by almost a quarter were immediately dismissed as ineffectual by the National Farmers' Union.

British are losing backbone, women told

Britain is becoming a nation of cynics, a people with no backbone, more concerned with standards of living than with spiritual values, Mrs Margaret Lampard, president of the National Council of Women of Great Britain, said yesterday. She told 700 delegates at the council's annual conference at Worthing: "I don't see the Britain that I wish to know or accept. We must get our priorities right."

Seamen killed in fire on Channel coaster

Tugs escorted a German coaster, the Elenora-R, 259 tons, into Dover harbour last night. Two of the five members of the crew died. Several ships helped and the Walmer lifeboat was launched with a doctor on board. The Trinity House vessel Lucia lowered two lifeboats with fire-fighting equipment and crew. Other British ships, the Frendo Spirit and two Townsend Thoresen car ferries also took part in the rescue.

Amendments to poll details

The following amendments should be made to voting and other detailed statistics contained in the general election supplement published in The Times of October 12: Bexley, Sidcup: C maj 20.0 per cent. ... Mr Peart would not specify the rate being sought, but the Government is understood to be pressing for £4.27. It may have to settle for £4.02.

Complaint over 'council fiddlers' is upheld

A council's complaint about a newspaper article on attendance money paid to councillors was upheld yesterday by the Press Council. The Evening Despatch, at Darlington published a list of 51 members of Sedgfield District Council with amounts they had claimed over two months. It was headed "Our 'What they made' Chart" and referred to a "spot-the-fiddlers" contest.

councillors must expect their financial claims to come under the same scrutiny as other actions. No councillor or official complained to him immediately after the article had appeared and the first he heard was the council's notification of its decision to refer the matter to the Press Council. The paper had published a full and accurate news report of the council's decision.

NCB wants early talks on restoring production

By Paul Routledge The National Coal Board will invite miners' leaders today to early talks on a revised version of the industry's proposed productivity scheme. Although centred in specific areas, the units, consisting of trained men on permanent call, are able to respond to calls for help from districts nearby.

Disclosures that hundreds of men were being recruited for a unit in Manchester were made earlier this week on a local television news programme, Granada Reports. The programme said that 300 men, mainly under the age of 35 and single, were being recruited from the Greater Manchester force, to handle political and industrial unrest.

Home Office officials yesterday refused to discuss the composition of the units or to say how many there were. For some time senior police officers have been concerned about the increasing threats of street violence arising from such incidents as the Red Lion Square demonstration.



British Leyland's secret new F-type Jaguar, thinly disguised with cardboard, photographed by "Car" magazine during tests near Coventry.

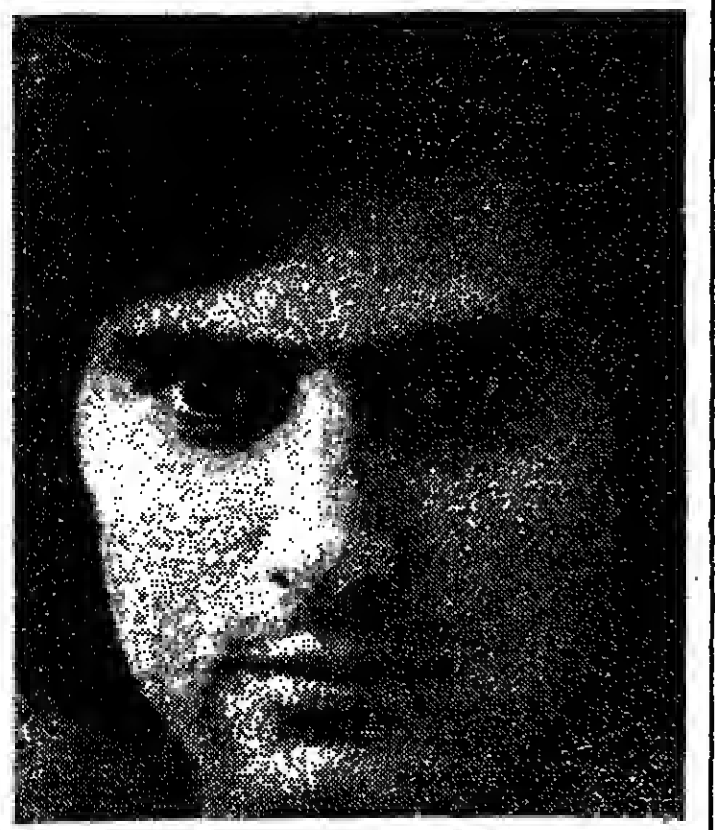
Grocery prices 'soaring at 34 per cent annual rate'

Prices of staple groceries such as bread, bacon, cheese, eggs and sausages shot up by 8 per cent between July and September, equivalent to an inflation rate of 34 per cent a year, according to a survey published today by the National Federation of Consumer Groups.

The survey was carried out in 148 shops in 15 different areas of England. It concentrated on 17 basic items of food forming the main part of the average household's grocery bill. The survey team took the lowest price they could find for each item and took no account of brand or quality. For all 148 shops, the total price of the 17-item shopping basket averaged £4.29, with a lowest price of £3.75 and a highest of £4.91.

This is the federation's third survey, and it again shows that food prices in the north and Midlands are lower than in the South and West. The shopping basket average over nine southern areas was £4.42 and for six Midlands and northern areas it was £4.20.

The survey by the group, based in Surton, Surrey, showed that those prices rose fastest from June to July (23 per cent) with eggs up by 19 per cent, evaporated milk by 17 per cent. Many shoppers found sugar readily available, the survey says, but there were wide differences in availability and price in different areas.



Uri Geller—the verdict of science

When Uri Geller went on British television to bend spoons and demonstrate his telepathic powers, he issued a direct challenge to science. This week the scientists report... and New Scientist publishes a detailed analysis of its own investigation into the Geller phenomenon. Is this dynamic young Israeli the greatest psychic the world has ever seen, able to concentrate the powers of his mind so intensely that he can bend metal without touching it? Or is he simply a skillful magician, exploiting our desire to believe in the paranormal?

Read New Scientist today for a comprehensive assessment. newscientist Every Thursday 20p

Remains of clock found in M62 coach wreckage

Mr Douglas Higgs, a Home Office scientist who reconstructed pieces of metal and glass found at the scene of the M62 bomb disaster, told Wakefield Crown Court yesterday that he was able to identify an alarm clock and wires which had probably been around a battery.

Mr Andrew Rankin, QC, for the defence of Miss Ward, asked Mr Higgs if he could explain why, when tests were taken at the scene of the Euston bomb blast, evidence of only one explosive substance was found, but when tests were taken later they showed she had traces of two explosive substances on one hand.

Call for marking of higher priced sugar

By Our Political Staff Mr Nigel Spearing, Labour MP for Newham, South, wrote to Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, yesterday asking if she could ensure that distinctive marks are placed on packets of sugar refined in the United Kingdom on which higher prices can properly be charged when they reach the shops.

INNOVATION FOR TOMORROW A Special Report to mark 25 years of the National Research Development Corporation. The NRDC was formed in 1949 to encourage the development of inventions devised in Britain by the granting of patents and the provision of technological assistance. It also sought to maximise Britain's investment in research and development.



مكتبة الأمل

British losing backbone women

WEST EUROPE

Portuguese Cabinet of exiles' story dismissed

Our Correspondent Madrid, Oct 16 The reported formation in Madrid of a right-wing Portuguese government-in-exile was dismissed in the Spanish capital tonight as a hoax. One man named as the "Informant Minister" described the report as a fantasy. Later publication of the story in the newspaper was announced by members of Opus Dei, the powerful Roman Catholic Organization, the Foreign Ministry basteed to publish a statement that it would not operate on its territory. Spain's official policy, it explained, was one of non-interference in the internal affairs of countries with which it maintained diplomatic relations. The report said that Portuguese exiles met in an hotel in Madrid yesterday and agreed to constitute a "Portuguese Government of the silent majority exiles" dedicated to the struggle for the liberation of the homeland from international communism, the claws of Soviets and traitors of the "New Regime". The Nuevo Diario story also that the names of the Minister and the Minister of Defence could not be immediately disclosed because they were still in Portugal. The "minister" of the newspaper did name, Senador Ricardo Dutra Faria, director of the official Portuguese news agency under Dr Caetano and Salazar, was quick to deny appointment as a Minister. He said: "I've never heard of it. It's an absurd appointment as well as the fantastic formation of a government. It is false, utterly false." Lisbon Correspondent: There was no official in Lisbon but the tendency in government was to laugh the report as a joke.



M. Jean Chambrin, inventor of an engine which he says runs on water and alcohol, has been invited to test it publicly at Le Mans.

Callaghan tolerance of EEC is growing

From Roger Berthoud Brussels, Oct 16 Assessing the extent of Mr Callaghan's conversion to Europe is becoming a major spectator sport at EEC council meetings and their accompanying press briefings. Asked at a press conference yesterday in Brussels whether he was still an agnostic, Mr Callaghan said that he was eagerly awaiting the outcome of renegotiations before making up his mind. However, according to sources close to him, he has reached one important conclusion: he would be reconciled to a decision that Britain should remain in the European Community if the public voted that way, providing that Britain's interests could be protected. His experience so far has suggested that member nations can indeed pursue their individual well-being, and do not in practice always strictly observe the rules of the Community. France's recent flouting of the majority EEC view on Palestinian participation in the forthcoming debate at the United Nations was an example in the loser field of political cooperation. It is heartening to find that the Foreign Secretary values his meetings with his EEC colleagues as a corrective to the rather domestic viewpoint of the ostial politician. For someone accustomed to dealing with civil servants, he has a surprisingly strong dislike of the role of the European Commission and prefers inter-governmental cooperation to the machinery of the EEC's institutions. Policy ideas should filter down from governments and not up from the Commission, he believes. He has no intention of lifting Britain's "veto" on economic and monetary union until convinced that it is in Britain's interests to push ahead.

Duke found in car park waiting for end of world

Geneva, Oct 16—An Italian duke and duchess, missing since June, have been found living peacefully with a bizarre sect in the car park of Geneva airport. When found, a woman member of the sect had been dead for five days from a lung infection. The police said the sect had been expecting the end of the world last weekend. Duke Melzi Deril and his wife set out from the Bergamo area in June with an unfrocked parish priest, who leads the sect, and 15 others. The group travelled all over Europe, staying at the best hotels on the duke's money until funds ran out, the police said. Without money and hungry, they washed and drank water in the airport toilets. The dead woman was identified as Frau Maria Lindenmaier, aged 62, of Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany. The other members of the group, including four children, were sent home after questioning.

Bonn gives ultimatum on accepting Arab loans

From Dan van der Vat Bonn, Oct 16 The West German government today set out a series of stringent conditions for agreeing to the acceptance of credits by the Nine from the Arab world which come up for discussion by the EEC Ministerial Council next Monday. Pursuing its new policy of saying "yes, but..." as it did for the first time last month on farm prices, the Cabinet set out five principal conditions explained by Dr Apel, the Finance Minister, at a press conference in Bonn today. West Germany would agree to loans to the Community by the Arabs out of oil revenues only if the Council of Ministers imposed an upper limit for 1975 of \$3,000m and a maximum loan period of five years. Bonn would provide security for any such loan up to a maximum of 44 per cent. The Community member to benefit from any loan must be identified in advance of its being accepted. The credit must go direct to the central bank of the country receiving it, and must be used "exclusively" for covering deficits in the balance of payments. Finally, "strict conditions in economic policy, particularly stability (anti-inflation) policy" must be imposed on the beneficiary state. Dr Apel also said that final acceptance by West Germany of such loans to the Community was dependent upon agreement to the idea by the Bundestag. This was because West German security for such loans had to be provided for in the federal budget. West Germany, the minister said, was prepared to make sacrifices for Europe, but these should be coupled with progress towards European unification. This has always been the approach of the Schmidt Administration to the application of West Germany's economic strength.

OVERSEAS

Russians are told to expect US trade liberalization soon

Moscow, Oct 16—Mr William Simon, the American Treasury Secretary, said today he told Soviet officials during talks here to expect Washington to grant the Soviet Union most-favoured-nation trading status by the end of the year. He was speaking to reporters shortly before leaving days of talks with Mr Leonid Brezhnev. Soviet party and other officials on prospects for expanding American-Soviet trade. Mr Brezhnev last night accused those who oppose President Ford's plans to lift trade barriers in Russian goods of interfering in internal Soviet affairs. There have been Congressional demands that the Soviet Union should let Soviet Jews emigrate more freely before being granted most-favoured-nation status. Mr Simon said Soviet officials were happy at the prospect that a Bill allowing for the status to be conferred would be approved before the end of the year. To his speech last night during a dinner for Mr Simon, Mr Brezhnev said Russia considered it "utterly irrelevant and unacceptable" that demands were made for internal changes within the Soviet Union in return for trade concessions. He said: "We still believe that prospects of business relations between our two countries will be determined by real economic and political interests of the two states and not by the egoistic designs of certain individuals or narrow political groups whose mentality has not yet been freed from the outdated legacy of the Cold War." In one of the strongest statements yet by the Soviet authorities on the trade Bill, Mr Brezhnev said further development of American-Soviet economic cooperation could be seriously arrested unless what he called discrimination against the Russians was removed. At the same time he praised the United States Government for its attempts to create long-term Soviet-American economic ties. It appeared evident from Mr Brezhnev's remarks that the Soviet Union was not prepared to give ground on the emigration question. A compromise on the issue has been attempted by Dr Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, and by American senators who are leading the fight for liberalized emigration in connexion with ratification of the trade Bill. "It is high time there should be a clear understanding that such attempts at interference in internal affairs do nothing but harm..." Mr Brezhnev said in his speech.—Reuter and AP.

Italian party stops Soviet denunciation of China

Warsaw, Oct 16.—The Italian Communist Party today blocked a Soviet attempt to denounce China at a meeting of European communist parties. Signor Gian Carlo Pajetta, a member of the Italian party Politbureau, said his party was against any condemnation of other parties. He was speaking at the opening session of a meeting of 28 European parties to discuss Soviet plans for a high-level European communist conference. The Russians want the conference to take a strong anti-Chinese line. Conference sources said the Italian party, the strongest in the West, wanted to limit discussion to purely European problems. "China cannot be put on the agenda of the proposed conference if it is to be a success", one West European official said. The Italian stand was shared by Romania, Yugoslavia and France, conference sources said. The meeting is due to end on Friday with a joint communiqué, a Polish Foreign Ministry spokesman said. But another two or even four preparatory sessions would be necessary before a final decision could be taken to hold a European party conference, conference sources said.—UPI.

Mr Dean describes Watergate plot

Continued from page 1 Following co-conspirators: Mr John Caulfield, Mr Jeh Magruder, Mr Ehrlichman, Mr Gordon Strachan, Mr Liddy and Mr Charles Colson. Mr Liddy, he said, told him: "Magruder pushed and pushed and said I had to go back." back, that is, into Watergate for a second time on June 17. This was, Mr Dean explained, to replace a defective bugging device placed three weeks earlier and secure photos of some classified documents. Mr Liddy offered: "If you

want to shoot me... he pointed to a street corner and said: 'I'll stand right there'." Mr Dean recounted amid laughter. He added: "I said: 'Gordon, I don't think this is necessary'." Patrick Brogan writes: The Watergate special prosecutor, Mr Leon Jaworski, who announced his resignation last week, has denied that he resigned because of President Ford's pardoning of Mr Nixon. In an interview with the Wall Street Journal published today, Mr Jaworski said that the evi-

dence of the Watergate trial would prove Mr Nixon guilty of the Watergate cover-up. Washington, Oct 16—Judge Sirica indicated today that he is considering sending a team of three doctors to California to determine if Mr Nixon's health could prevent him from testifying at the Watergate cover-up trial. Opening the twelfth day of the trial, he emphasized, however, that he had made no decision on defence and prosecution subpoenas for the former President.—AP.

Our new members of Lisbon junta named

Our Correspondent Lisbon, Oct 16 Costa Gomes of legal left Lisbon today for York where he will speak at the United Nations General Assembly. He will also speak with President Ford inington. He is the first guinea President ever to before the United States and the first ever to received in the White House. The Council of State meeting yesterday. The of National Salvation has as one of its members, Admiral Pinheiro de

Azevedo, to fulfil the President's duties during his absence. The Council of State has approved the nomination of the four new members of the junta to replace General Spínola and three other outgoing generals. They are Brigadier Carlos Fabião, the last governor of former Portuguese Guinea, Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher Lopes Pires, Colonel Pinheiro Freire and Lieutenant-Colonel Mendes Dias. The Council also approved the appointment of Captain Silvano Pereira to substitute for Admiral Rosa Coutinho who is absent as head of the ruling junta of Angola.

Two more cases of kidnapping in Milan area

From Our Correspondent Milan, Oct 16 Two more cases of kidnapping have been reported in the past 24 hours in the Milan area. Signor Giovanni Scucchi, aged 30, a businessman from Olginate, was abducted under the eyes of his sister by three armed men wearing masks while he was returning home last night. Emanuele Riboli, the 17-year-old son of a businessman from Buguggiate, disappeared on his way home from school. His bicycle and school books were found on the roadside. Neither family is particularly wealthy. The police believe the kidnappings to be the work of Mafia members.

French miners invade coal board HQ

Our Own Correspondent Oct 16 French miners find it difficult to understand how, amid an energy crisis which affects more than the other industrial countries of the West, we still being closed down. At 150 of them wearing tin hats and lamps, occupied the headquarters of the Board yesterday afternoon. They strewn the contents of all sacks of coal on the floor to illustrate the fact that there is still coal in the affected by closure", at junction in Lorraine and

St Florent in the Gard. A delegation was received by the secretary-general of the Coal Board. M Kaspar, the representative of the miners' branch of the Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail (CFDT), told the meeting outside: "We were listened to but not heard. The board sticks to its decision to close the Fauquemont and St Florent pits." Coal production this year will be about 25 million tons; and a new plan drawn up by the Government after the oil crisis

provides for an output of up to 22 million tons in 1978 instead of 17 million. The fact therefore remains that production is to be steadily reduced. The Government contends that it would be cheaper to import coal rather than reopen or keep alive uneconomic pits. The confusion of Government voices over petrol rationing continues. M Chirac, the Prime Minister, told the permanent assembly of the Chambers of Commerce that neither a drastic rationing nor a sharp rise in prices was being contemplated.

Niarchos buried in Lausanne

Our Correspondent Lausanne, Oct 16 Tina Niarchos, who was found dead in her bed in Paris Thursday, was buried today in Bois-de-Vaux cemetery in Lausanne, where her sister Maria was buried four years ago. Among the 40 family mourners at the graveside were her husband Mr Stavros Niarchos, 65, and Miss Christina Niarchos, aged 23. Mrs Niarchos's sister from her first marriage, Mrs Aristide Onassis, said that her death was due to an acute swelling of the lungs.

Oslo to explain its winter fishing ban to London

From David Cross Brussels, Oct 16 Mr Jens Evensen, the Norwegian Minister of Trade, arrives in London tomorrow in an attempt to persuade the British Government to restrict the fishing activities of its trawler fleet off the Norwegian coast. In talks with Mr David Ennals, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, and Mr Norman Buchanan, Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, he will outline his Government's plans to ban all trawler fishing in certain areas off northern Norway during the winter months. Under pressure from the Norwegian fishing industry,

Oslo has promised to restrict trawling in certain areas beyond the present 12-mile territorial limits as a first step towards implementation of a 50-mile fishing limit next year. Speaking to journalists in Brussels today, Mr Evensen said the aim of the restrictions was to reduce the accidents between trawlermen and Norwegian fishermen during the dark winter months. Since 1949 there had been 1,200 accidents of this kind, he added. His visit to London is part of a series of exploratory talks to secure a "gentlemen's agreement" among western and eastern European countries fishing in northern Norwegian waters.

Swedish drive on smoking and beer

Roger Choate London, Oct 16 Fears of pornography, too, beer and cannabis heavy weather in Sweden. Riksdag (Parliament) in its autumn session this year prepared to deliberate efforts to lower the alcohol content in beer, raise the tax on cigarettes by 10 per cent annually, and ban the cultivation of cannabis. At the weekend, MPs were surprised to learn that in the province of Ostergotland a farmer had quietly raised cannabis in a field of millions of kronor. It came to light that, although some oversight, the action of cannabis in the province has never been reported. The farmer said he did not know what sort of crop he was growing, but the thick, 21ft-tall plants provided an ideal break for his cattle. He

first suspected something was wrong when strangers would come by every so often and pluck off branches or even try to remove whole trees. Corrective legislation was called for by police officials in Stockholm to outlaw the cultivation of cannabis. The Swedes also are trying to take action against tobacco smokers. A royal commission has started a crusade against the habit. Among other proposals it has recommended that the price of cigarettes should be raised by 10 per cent every year. This would mean that within 10 years the price of a packet of 20 cigarettes would have risen from the present 6 kronor (about 60p) to 40 kronor (about £4). Urging the commission to think again, the mass circulation newspaper Expressen declared in a leading article

today that higher prices would only lead to tobacco smuggling or even attempts at home cultivation. "It is easy to see what would happen. We already have an example in the shape of home-brewing which has occurred since the price of spirits shot upwards." MPs are said to be disturbed by the steadily rising beer consumption, particularly among young people. The thriving pornography business also received a jolt today when the influential Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter announced that, starting next week, it would no longer accept illustrations in sex club and pornographic cinema advertising. The newspaper said that readers had protested for years, and that the explicit illustrations all too often portrayed women as subjects for exploitation.



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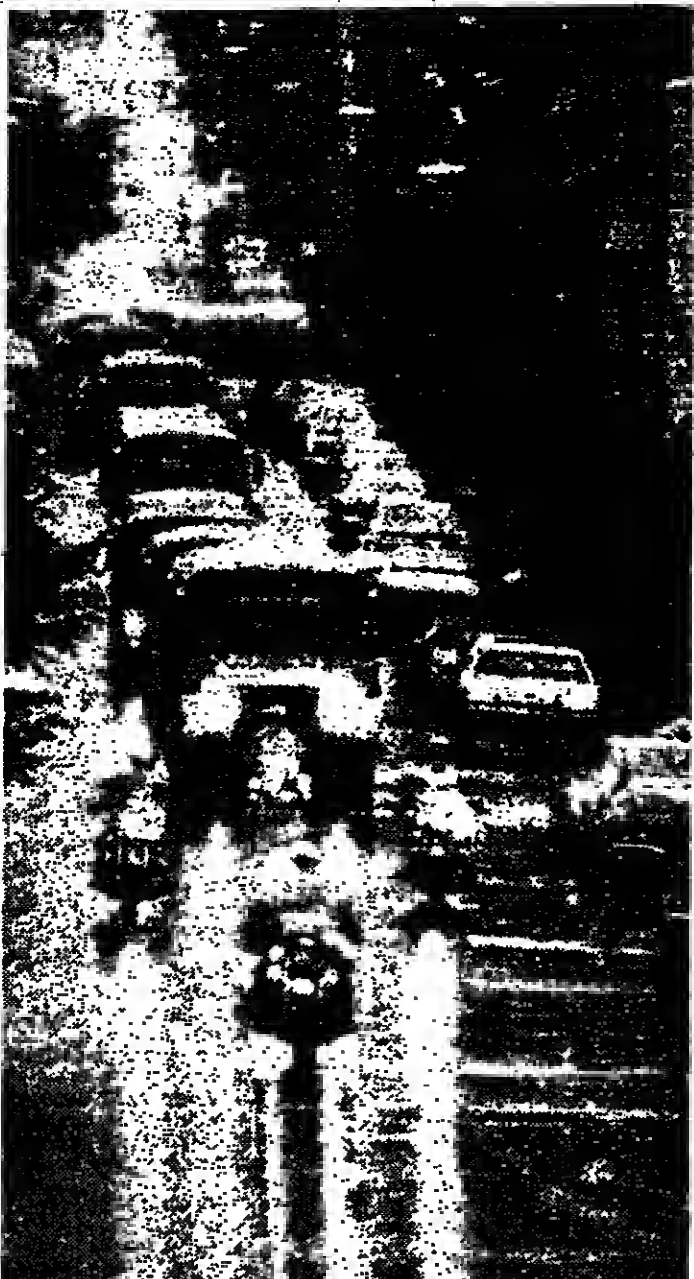
OVERSEAS

Israel frees leaders of West Bank settlers but troops evict more

From Eric Marsden Jerusalem, Oct 16 Rabbi Moshe Levinger and Mr Hanan Porat, leaders of the campaign for unauthorized Jewish settlement in occupied Arab areas, were released from prison today without giving any assurances that they would give up their attempts. Police had been considering seeking an extension of the detention orders against the two men, who were arrested two days ago at Ashdod, north of the Christian Arab town of Ramallah. The Government appears, however, to have changed its tactics in dealing with the squatters, who have been diverting the time and energy of the Army in the past week. It has ordered the removal of roadblocks, which have in any case been only partially successful in preventing the religious zealots from their chosen bits of desert. Instead, troops will be used only after settlements have been established, and the squatters' vehicles will be taken into custody. This, it is thought, will prove a greater deterrent. It is also clear that the Government has no intention of staying in the areas they stake out but are mainly concerned with publicizing their political cause that the West Bank must be part of Israel. Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister, is coming under crossfire over his handling of the crisis. The left-wing Mapam Party and other radicals demand tougher action against the squatters. Tal Aviv, Oct 16.—Police and soldiers today arrested about 160 zealots trying to set up camp at Meskha in the Samaria region of the West Bank, the second settlement attempt in 24 hours. In the round-up, the police and troops used helicopters and light aircraft, Israel radio said, and at one point confiscated two of the demonstrators' cars and the drivers' licences—UPI. Moscow, Oct 16.—Egypt's military chiefs, encouraged by signs that the Kremlin is ready to mend its frayed relations with Cairo, opened talks here today with Soviet Defence Ministry officials on possible new arms supplies. At the same time, Mr Ismail Fahmy, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, resumed discussions with Mr Gromyko, his Soviet counterpart, apparently on the next steps to be taken towards an overall settlement of the Middle East problem. Meanwhile, two prominent film artists and a journalist, all Jews, began a fast in Moscow today in protest against not being granted exit visas. They are Mr Mikhail Suslov, a prize-winning cameraman, Mr Yelits Kandel, originator of a popular cartoon film series, and Mr Yevgeny Barab, a former reporter with Sovetskoye Kulturny the Ministry of Culture's newspaper.—Reuter. Oct 16.—A Palestinian guerrilla and a Lebanese civilian were shot dead and three persons were wounded in a clash today at a Lebanese Army check point near Suk al-Khan in the Arubah area, the Defence Ministry announced.

Air troops alerted as Boston simmers

From Patrick Brogan Washington, Oct 16 The United States' 82nd Airborne Division has been put on alert in case it should be needed in Boston after an appeal yesterday by Mr Francis Sargent, the Governor of Massachusetts, for federal troops. Acute racial tension over the integration of the school system in Boston is still running high. President Ford has let it be known that he would permit federal troops to be used as a last resort. He said in a press conference last week that he would prefer the local authorities to deal with the situation. Mr Sargent called out part of the Massachusetts National Guard yesterday but did not send them into Boston. Mr Kevin White, the mayor of Boston, who is vehemently opposed to using the National Guard, filed a memorandum with the federal court today saying that it would be inadvisable to bring them in. He might, he said, ask the court for an order forbidding their use. He wants troops because he has not enough police in Boston, even with the reinforcements Mr Sargent sent him last week, and he does not trust the National Guard. The 82nd Airborne Division is a formidable unit which has the parliamentary intention which violence in American cities. It is stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. A Pentagon spokesman said this morning that putting it "on increased readiness" was a "purely precautionary measure." A number of men have been called back from leave and troops have been instructed to stay within easy reach of the base. Meanwhile, in Boston, there was more racial trouble this morning. At Hyde Park School, where seven white pupils were injured yesterday, one of the stab wounds in the stomach, a 17-year-old black pupil was arrested. After yesterday's violence in the school white crowds stoned buses carrying black children and cars with black passengers. There are 12,500 men in the Army National Guard in Massachusetts and 3,000 in the Air Guard. Mr Sargent could send them into Boston if they were needed. About half the police force in the city has been on permanent duty guarding schools and buses since term began last month and they were reinforced last week by 425 police from other towns.



Police on motorcycles escort buses taking black pupils to school in the white district of South Boston.

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Rhodesians arrest 20 officials of ANC

Bulawayo, Rhodesia, Oct 16.—Police have arrested about 20 officials of the African National Council (ANC) in south-western Rhodesia, Mr Elliot Gabbell, vice-president of the organization, said here today. He said ANC officials from Gwanda, Beitbridge, Filabusi and Kezi had been taken into custody. "We don't know why they have been detained as no reason has been given," he said, adding that he had been told by the authorities that the men were ANC members. A police spokesman in Salisbury would confirm only that "a number of persons have been arrested in the course of routine police investigations in the Gwanda area and will appear in court shortly." "We are investigating certain as yet unspecified cases and these people will appear in court shortly," the spokesman added.—Reuter. Our Salisbury Correspondent writes: Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, held his much publicized "tea party" yesterday with Salisbury blacks. But only about 40 went to the meeting at the Seki township, near Salisbury. More than 100 invitations had been extended to blacks from all walks of life, including teachers, businessmen and journalists. The ANC's Secretary-General, Dr Gordon Chanvanduwa, was one of those who boycotted the meeting. The small attendance is seen here as a deliberate snub to the Rhodesian leader by Salisbury's blacks. The meeting was expected to cover a wide range of matters. Government spokesmen have been at pains to point out that this was one of several meetings Mr Smith has held from time to time with blacks from all parts of Rhodesia. Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes: Britain has now sent a third rebuttal to the Smith regime in reply to the message of October 7 suggesting that the British Government were encouraging guerrilla activity on the border between Rhodesia and Zambia. A Foreign and Commonwealth spokesman, announcing that the reply had been sent to Salisbury yesterday, said that it pointed out "the absurdity of such a suggestion in view of the British Government's consistent opposition to violence as a means of solving political disputes." The spokesman added that the Rhodesian regime had been reminded that the Rhodesians were to be held responsible for any violence occurring in Rhodesia, although deplorable was the inevitable result of their refusal to meet legitimate African political aspirations. Successive British governments, the reply added, had warned of the danger that this would happen. Dar es Salaam, Oct 16.—Tanzanians "condemn very strongly" Britain's naval manoeuvres with South Africa which are due to begin next week, Mr John Malesela, the Foreign Minister, said in an interview in today's issue of the Government paper the Daily News. Expressing regret that Britain was "again taking a line of cooperation with South Africa," Mr Malesela said it was useless for Britain to claim it opposed apartheid while "perfecting the instruments" through which apartheid was enforced. In Port Louis, Mauritius, the commander of a visiting Russian naval squadron said the Soviet Union was ready to see the Indian Ocean become a zone of peace and maintain no bases there. Captain L. E. Dvandenko pointed out at a press conference that to go from east to west of the Soviet Union the Navy had to travel through the Indian Ocean because the northern seas were frozen over.—Agence France Press.

South Africa to expel some white refugees

From Our Correspondent Johannesburg, Oct 16 South Africa is preparing to expel some of the hundreds of whites from Mozambique who have fled here in the past two weeks. Many white Portuguese who crossed the South African border without official travel documents after the attempted putsch a month ago are to be deported. Mr J. S. Fourie, Secretary of the Interior, stated tonight that South Africa had let in the refugees from Mozambique without papers for "humanitarian reasons." But now that the emergency was over South Africa had agreed with the Government "concerned" that some of the refugees were to be repatriated. It is understood that about 600 white Mozambiquans are initially involved. Several thousands are believed to have fled to South Africa, travelling with as much as they could cram into suitcases and carry with them by rail or road. Mr Fourie's statement that South Africa had talked about the refugees problem with the Government "concerned" is the first indication that there has been any contact at all between South Africa and the Frelimo transitional government in Mozambique. Previously, the South African authorities are finding themselves in a delicate position. Although South Africa welcomes white immigration it is not too happy about a sudden and large influx of white Mozambiquans who represent an entirely different culture to the Calvinistic attitude of South Africa's predominantly Afrikaner society. Of more immediate concern is the effect that harbouring refugees will have on the country's economy. It is towards the continued supply of essential goldmine labour in South Africa is concerned.

Aircraft makers forecast increased sales

From Arthur Reed Air Correspondent Sao Francisco, Oct 16 Aircraft manufacturers will sell as many airliners in the next 10 years as they have in the past quarter of a century, despite the effect of the oil crisis on airlines' fortunes, Mr Jack Steiner, vice-president of Boeing, said in Sao Francisco today. He told the aerospace industry's conference that Boeing had predicted in August, 1973, that it would produce 175 aircraft in 1975, but after the fuel crisis reduced this forecast to 110. In fact, Boeing would actually build 195. The world market would be worth over \$5,000m (£2,100m) a year for deliveries from 1977 to 1985, Mr Steiner said. Mr Philip Foreman, managing director of Short Brothers and Harland, of Belfast, told the conference that in the next seven years he saw the market for up to 800 new aircraft in the 20-to-30-seat category, representing \$1,000m worth of business.

Ethiopian rebels strafed in attack by jets

Addis Ababa, Oct 16.—Heavy fighting has broken out between Government forces and guerrillas near the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa, according to diplomatic sources. No casualty figures have been issued, but a military spokesman in Addis Ababa said a statement on the situation in Eritrea would be issued soon and troops were on their way. Hotel nationalized: The Wabe Shebelle hotel, one of Addis Ababa's leading hotels, privately owned by the late Emperor, has been nationalized, the government announced today.—UPI, Reuter. Chess draw likely Moscow, Oct 16.—Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi adjourned the thirteenth game of their chess match tonight in what appeared to be a drawn position. Karpov holds a 2-0 lead.—Reuter.

Cyprus asks for Red Cross help

From Our Correspondent Nicosia, Oct 16 The Cyprus Government asked the International Red Cross today to increase the number of its officials on the island because of indications that Greek Cypriots trapped in Turkish occupied areas are not receiving enough food. The main bishoprics on the island were seized by Eoka B during the July coup that deposed the Archbishop. The archbishopric of Nicosia and the Paphos bishopric have since been vacated by the gunmen and taken over by pro-Makarios clerics. The Larnaca bishopric continued to be occupied by Eoka B men until last week, when they were expelled peacefully after police and armoured cars surrounded the building and gave them an ultimatum to clear out. Over the weekend the defrocked anti-Makarios Bishop Anthimos of Kitium moved into the building to prevent its takeover by a pro-Makarios Bishop. Tension mounted when Eoka B gunmen gathered to protect Bishop Anthimos from expulsion by a pro-Makarios lay committee. Our Athens Correspondent writes: Printers went on strike tonight at eight of the 11 daily newspapers published in Athens. They want more money. Political volcano, page 16

Cross food convoys to their villages. The Cyprus Government asked the International Red Cross today to increase the number of its officials on the island because of indications that Greek Cypriots trapped in Turkish occupied areas are not receiving enough food. The main bishoprics on the island were seized by Eoka B during the July coup that deposed the Archbishop. The archbishopric of Nicosia and the Paphos bishopric have since been vacated by the gunmen and taken over by pro-Makarios clerics. The Larnaca bishopric continued to be occupied by Eoka B men until last week, when they were expelled peacefully after police and armoured cars surrounded the building and gave them an ultimatum to clear out. Over the weekend the defrocked anti-Makarios Bishop Anthimos of Kitium moved into the building to prevent its takeover by a pro-Makarios Bishop. Tension mounted when Eoka B gunmen gathered to protect Bishop Anthimos from expulsion by a pro-Makarios lay committee. Our Athens Correspondent writes: Printers went on strike tonight at eight of the 11 daily newspapers published in Athens. They want more money. Political volcano, page 16

Species at risk on sale as food in Peking

From Our Own Correspondent Peking, Oct 16 Foreigners in Peking have been horrified recently to see the glut of salamanders (lizard-like animals) once supposed to be able to live in fire) on sale at the fish counter of the "friendship store", which caters specially for their needs. The salamanders, which many Western zoologists regard as an endangered species, are native to the mountainous regions of the north. They are a much-valued delicacy with Cantonese gourmets and soft-shelled turtles, at the equivalent of about 70p a lb. Another delicacy, silver ear fungus, which the Chinese value is on sale for nearly £30 a lb.

Earthquake and Russian nuclear test reported

By Our Foreign Staff eruption in the region of the mid-Atlantic ridge, somewhere between the Azores and Newfoundland. But the Bendandi observation at Fozzara, Italy, the epicentre near the Soviet-Iranian border and called it "a devastating earthquake." Almost an hour later, an even bigger shock was recorded from the Semipalatinsk area of central Asia, where the Soviet Union conducts underground nuclear tests. Scientists at Uppsala, Sweden and Bangalore, southwest India, said the signals were typical of such a blast. The Indian Atom Energy Department said the blast was the equivalent of 40 to 100 kilotons. Two major seismic events—one an earthquake and the other a possible Soviet nuclear test—shook the earth's crust within an hour of each other yesterday. They set shock recorders swinging in seismic observatories round the world, Reuter reports. But there were no reports of casualties and experts said they had no reason to believe the two events were related. The earthquake occurred at 0545 GMT and registered a comparatively high reading of about 6.7 on the open-ended Richter scale. Seismographs in Sweden, Iran and Scotland indicated it was an underwater

Law Report October 16 1974

Colour bar by working men's club not unlawful

Dockers' Labour Club and Institute Ltd v Race Relations Board Before Lord Diplock, Viscount Dilhorne, Lord Widgery, Lord Fraser of Carmichael and Lord Kilbrandon (sitting during the Dissolution of Parliament). The House of Lords held that a working men's club which elected its members and operated a colour bar was not guilty of unlawful discrimination when it refused to provide a coloured associate membership, one of about one million associates belonging to the 4,000 clubs in the country, who would be a section of the public "within section 2(1) of the Race Relations Act, 1968." The club operator in the private sphere not within the mischief of the Act. Their Lordships allowed an appeal by the Dockers' Labour Club and Institute Ltd of Preston, from the Court of Appeal (the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Stamp and Lord Justice Ormrod, [1974] QB 563) which had affirmed Judge Sir William Aitken's holding that the club had discriminated unlawfully under the Race Relations Act in refusing to provide a coloured associate membership. The House did not consider the position of guests, temporary members under reciprocal arrangements with other clubs, or associates of the club, who were selected by some person or body other than the club or its committee. The central and most obvious question from the operation of the Act—the private household—showed that selection was not the only basis for holding a person out of the private and domestic sphere. A father did not select his children. He selected his own guests. His Lordship did not think that it could possibly be argued that he committed an offence if he discriminated against a guest brought to his house by his child on the ground of colour, race, or ethnic or national origin. On the other hand the head of the household, if he opened his house to the public on certain occasions, would, his Lordship considered, commit an offence if he refused admission to anyone on any of these grounds. His Lordship would reserve his opinion about a case where so many non-members habitually attended that the club lost its private character and became a public place. There was nothing of the kind in the present case. What was said to make a difference was that a million associates could come if they wanted to. That was not theoretical to be of any importance. The fact that one person had been given very numbers should count. Every one of

House of Lords Is disclosure of names in blackmail case a contempt?

Regina v Socialist Worker Printers & Publishers Ltd and Another, Ex parte Attorney General Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Justice Milmo and Mr Justice Ackner. The history and extent of a judge's power to direct anonymity for prosecution witnesses in a blackmail trial was considered in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court on an application by the Attorney General to compel a journalist to disclose the names of two witnesses during the trial of Miss Jane Jones on counts of blackmail. Orders of committal were sought against Socialist Worker, Printers & Publishers Ltd and Paul MacIntosh Foot, respectively, for failing to disclose an article in the Socialist Worker of April 13 entitled "Y, Oh Lord, Oh Way...". The grounds of application were that the trial judge (Judge King-Handford, QC) at the Central Criminal Court having directed the publication of the names of the witnesses in the article in the Socialist Worker of April 13 entitled "Y, Oh Lord, Oh Way...". The grounds of application were that the trial judge (Judge King-Handford, QC) at the Central Criminal Court having directed the publication of the names of the witnesses in the article in the Socialist Worker of April 13 entitled "Y, Oh Lord, Oh Way...". The grounds of application were that the trial judge (Judge King-Handford, QC) at the Central Criminal Court having directed the publication of the names of the witnesses in the article in the Socialist Worker of April 13 entitled "Y, Oh Lord, Oh Way...".

Industrial Court exceeded power

Union of Post Office Workers v Telecommunications Staff Association The House of Lords, dismissing an appeal involving the construction of the Industrial Relations Act 1971, now repealed, said that the former National Industrial Relations Court had taken to itself a function which the Act did not confer on it when it refused an application by the Telecommunications Staff Association (TSA), a small trade union, to refer to the Commission on Industrial Relations its claim to be recognized as a bargaining unit in negotiations with the Post Office, which had recognized the Union of Post Office Workers (UPW) as sole bargaining unit for all employees. The appeal was by UPW against the decision of the Court of Appeal allowing an appeal by TSA against the Industrial Court's refusal to make a reference to the Commission on Industrial Relations under section 45 on the ground that the only foreseeable result would be a recommendation for the condonation of the existing arrangements on negotiating rights. The Court of Appeal had held that on the true construction of the Act the Industrial Court was not entitled to refuse the reference on that ground.

The Attorney General... Yes, it is... Why men like... should be afforded the court's protection when more "ordinary" witnesses' evidence is hazarded over their names? It is not immediately clear... The Attorney General read an affidavit in support of his application for committal proceedings against the defendants. He stated: "During my investigation of the case, I have been informed that the defendants were victims of blackmail on the part of Jane Jones, and I verily believe that public revelation of their names would result in a serious and unjustified embarrassment that they would not give evidence in any criminal proceedings unless assured of their anonymity. As a result of my investigation with the office of the DPP I informed them that the normal procedure in this type of case would be to require the witnesses' application would be made to the court, for them to be referred to by letters; and it was on this basis that the witnesses were called to go to the real issue... I have come to the conclusion in the exercise of my discretion that it would be in the interests of justice that the names of the witnesses should be given and for this reason adhere to the decision which Mr Robey gave, namely, that the names should be referred to by letters." The Lord Chief Justice: What he is doing there on the face of it is making the procedure that is in being followed during the course of the trial. The Attorney General: Yes, and he took committal proceedings to preserve anonymity. He added that the judge did not at any time give any express direction about public disclosure of the identity of witnesses. Indeed, having made his direction in favour of disclosure, he referred to the press—Mr Justice Ormrod said: "I have no jurisdiction over the press—but I hope that they will not mention the name if it slips out accidentally as sometimes happens." It hardly needed stating that the direction of a judge that a witness should be known as X, Y or Z only provided protection if their true names were not published thereafter. The judge was concerned with an publicity not only in court but also outside. It was accepted that the present case ended no doubt in order the judge did not expressly forbid or prohibit publication outside the court, but his ruling was adequate to accomplish such an intention, which was behind the decision. In the article Mr Foot stated: "Everyone knows Jane Jones. She is serving a prison sentence for providing prostitutes for rich men and is now standing trial at the Old Bailey accused of blackmailing some of the rich men gratified by those services. For some reason, however, no one is allowed to know who the rich men are." The Lord Chief Justice: The article disclosed the identity of Mr Y and Mr Z and also shows that the author associates those initials with some order made by the judge. The bearing was adjourned. Solicitors: DPP, Sellers, Sedley & Co; Blidman & Partners.

OVERSEAS

Mr Ford's 12-point self-help appeal to American people

From Frank Vogel, Economics Correspondent, Washington, Oct 16. President Ford is stepping up a campaign to get Americans to take action in their own homes to curb inflation...

In brief

Protest against Leyland closure

Sydney, Oct 16.—Clerical workers at Sydney port today refused to work on documents concerning the import of foreign cars in protest against the closing of British Leyland's plant here...

Guerrillas invade tomb

Buenos Aires, Oct 16.—Guerrillas, believed to be left-wing, invaded today the tomb of the former Argentine President, General Pedro Aramburu...

Africans stay away

Johannesburg, Oct 16.—A thousand African miners today refused to go down the East Rand gold mine where an earlier strike had left 23 men injured in a tribal fight on Sunday...

15 feared dead in tanker

Jakarta, Oct 16.—Seven bodies have been recovered after a fire in the Swedish tanker Paloma (35,191 tons) off the north Sumatra coast. Eight men are still missing...

Hardly room to cross oneself in churches these days, Solzhenitsyn reports Russia's growing circle of believers

By Peter Strafford, New York, Oct 16. A letter published in New York by the Russian writer, Mr Alexander Solzhenitsyn, spoken strongly of the strength of the Orthodox Church in the Soviet Union...

Shopping around

● Pollyanna sells pretty party clothes and day clothes for young children but I approve of the workmanlike gear—duffel coats that are really warm and practical...

Sheila Black

● Do people buy mink by post? Apparently, if the orders for the Mail-a-Mink service are any guide. Mink hats and cravats are made by a top furrier to high standards...

Mr Whitlam asserts his authority over rebels

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, Oct 16. Fear of a backlash from middle class voters was behind the caucus move against the Budget proposal, Mr Whitlam argued...

Bhutto pins blame for revolt on Afghanistan

Our Correspondent London, Oct 16. Bhutto, the Pakistan Minister, said today that the Pakistan Government was "certainly" not the instigator of the insurrection in Afghanistan...

Protests trouble Belgrade again

Dessa Trevisan, London, Oct 16. The Croat nationalist movement is again causing problems for the Yugoslav authorities. The movement is spreading rapidly...

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BOOKS

The Huxley enigma

Aldous Huxley:
a biography.

Volume II: 1939-1963

By Sybille Bedford

(Chatto & Windus/Collins £4.50)

It is still not clear what exactly happened to Aldous Huxley. As the Memorial Volume (1965) by 27 distinguished witnesses (including Eliot, Isakab Berlin, André Maurois, etc.); after Professor Grover Smith's massive edition of the Letters (1969); after Laura Huxley's psychedelic revelations *This Timeless Moment*, and now after the second and concluding volume of Sybille Bedford's 700-page biography, we are left with the old enigma. The brilliant sceptic of the 1920s and 1930s becomes the sage and mystic of the 1940s and 1950s. The crucial nonchalant straggler of *Crome Yellow* and *Point Counter Point*, one of the finest brains of his generation, is transformed — transfigured — into the passionate preacher of *Island*, advocating rabid generalities about Awareness and Holism and the Buddha-life.

What was it? A latter-day conversion? Some benign form of charlatanism? Some softening of the brain in that crazy Californian sunshine? Some subtle form of intellectual self-betrayal? Or was it the real thing, a genuine vision into the human future, by a gifted man stretching beyond the usual related frontiers of knowledge? Sadly, no conclusion is possible from this biography. Only the change, the transformation, is undeniable. Here is Miss Bedford's own personal reaction on one occasion: "It was so evident, so disconcerting, that had it not been for his voice, (his wife) Maria's presence and a kind of continuity in their atmosphere, one could have had the sensation of being, not with another man, but with another version of the man, a double, a brother." That was in 1954, Huxley aged 60.

But whatever did happen, occurred essentially between 1936 and 1946. It happened in the transition of his life from Europe to America, and it happened largely during the unprecedented violence of World War II, from which the Huxleys deliberately withdrew themselves. From America, Maria wrote to Edward Berkeley West in England in 1946: "When it is over, we cannot probably make up for it; we shall be completely out of the most fatal years of our lives and there will be an uncommunicableness that only a long, long time can make up." Perhaps that was itself part of the explanation.

Sybille Bedford's second volume covers the Californian phase, with much international commuting, between 1939 and Huxley's death from cancer, which he faced with the greatest courage, in 1963. At an artistic level, Huxley was groping towards new literary forms, and a new perspective of the human universe. From the biographical study of spiritual corruption *Grey Eminence* (1941), and the superbly unorthodox series of critical essays such as *Variations on Piranesi's Prisons* (1950), Huxley moved on to the autobiographical record of his mental trip, *The Doors of Perception* (1954), which is really a kind of lay sermon, to the final utopian speculations and ecological warnings of the MIT lectures *What a Piece of Work is Man*, and the programmatic novel *Island* (1962). Miss Bedford's main limitation here is that she seems excessively nervous of pursuing Huxley to any intellectual conclusion; we are warned instead that "in no way intended... an evaluation of his thought... in the biography is a thinker, this is disconcerting, to put it mildly."

At a day-to-day level, the book is happier. We get fascinating glimpses of the Californian cracker, which is quite extraordinary. Huxley is a thinker, with long Oxonian vowels. Living in a series of

desert or mountain-top retreats, which gradually descended to the smarer heights of Hollywood, the Huxleys—Aldous and Maria—move with butterfly aridity among the exotics of dining, dainties, massages, yoga, magnetic waves, spirit summoning, Tibetan sacred texts, mescalin, LSD, Bates eye exercises, and scented Air Wick sprays (against smokers). A sort of high point is Dr Henry Puharich's Round Table: "Frances Farley with her diagnostic machine... Horry, the Dutch sculptor, who goes into trances to the Faraday cage and produces automatic scripts in Egyptian hieroglyphics; Narodny, the cockroach man, preparing experiments to test the effects of human telepathy on insects." One gets the picture of Huxley's reaction: "It was all very lively and amusing—and, I really think, promising." Perhaps it is too easy to so. But promising what? Huxley never answered.

Huxley's last official biographer, surely Miss Bedford could have risked some slightly more informed response. (What, after all, has been the results of these experiments, some more than 20 years ago?) Instead we have the casual charms of a personal portrait spread, very thin, over two volumes. The casualness is exemplified in the offhand notebook manner of her style (or her notes, or her dictation), the really very confusing use of quoted material with vague references—Eileen speaking—"in brackets; and her peek-a-boo play with Huxley's mixture of the brilliant and the eccentric. If this second volume is more engaging than the first, it is largely because half the book is dominated by a splendid series of Maria's sprawling letters—up to her tragic death (also from cancer) in 1955."

These letters do begin to show some of what was going on inside. One sees the narrowed Victorian English world breaking open in the glowing Californian oasis. The weight of the Huxley inheritance, the books have increased over 15 years. But past performance is not a valid guide to current form, and it is fatally easy to be dazzled by a name and reputation.

Durrell is a magician. He juggles with glittering words, he coojuers up "dazzling, gorgeous palaces and solemn temples", he entrances, intrigues and impresses, elicits cries of astonishment; and, like all magicians, ultimate cries of "Where's the catch? We know it's a trick, so bow's it done?"

And yet... *Monsieur* contains some of the finest descriptions of the cocktail-party Durrell has ever written. I would not wish to



Oshert Lancaster's jacket design for 'Aunts Aren't Gentlemen'.

Fiction

Monsieur or The Prince of Darkness

By Lawrence Durrell

(Faber, £2.75)

A new novel by Lawrence Durrell is always a major event. And of how many contemporary writers can that honestly be said? Just so. But that is the language of literary publicity, and the reviewer is not considering an event but a book. The only relevant question is, is this a good novel? It would be comforting to be able to give a clear answer. But I have read *Monsieur* twice, and still cannot decide if it is an intricate masterpiece, or a self-pastiche by the master, laughing up his sleeve. My admiration and respect for the Alexandria Quartet and for his travel books have increased over 15 years. But past performance is not a valid guide to current form, and it is fatally easy to be dazzled by a name and reputation.

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Aunts Aren't Gentlemen

By P. G. Wodehouse

(Barrie & Jenkins, £2.25)

The Aunt in question is Bertie's Aunt Dahlia. No, not the one who chews broken bottles and conducts ritual sacrifices under the full moon. That's Aunt Agatha. Aunt Dahlia, you recall, spent her early years lazing with the Queen and Pyley, and her voice can be heard over three countries. You wonder Wooster still loves the aged relative, for she will stop at nothing.

Richard Holmes

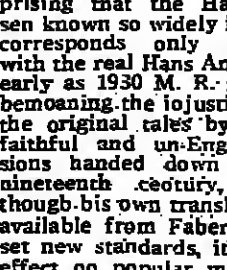
Michael Ratcliffe will be back next week.

Andersen's art

The Complete Fairy Tales and Stories of Hans Christian Andersen

Translated by Erik Christian Haugaard

It is unfortunate but—given the nature of public taste—unsurprising that the Hans Andersen known so widely in England corresponds only in the most superficial way with the real Hans Andersen. As early as 1930 M. R. James was bemoaning the injustice done to the original tales by the "un-faithful and un-English" versions handed down from the nineteenth century, and although his own translation (still available from Faber & Faber) set new standards, it had little effect on popular misrepresentations. Indeed, with the past month we have been offered two new versions of the most beautiful piece, *The Nightingale*—one as a picture book, the other as a cassette—which perpetuate the twin vices of Andersen adaptation: butchered and sentimentalization.



Now, with the arrival of this new translation of *The Complete Tales*, we have the full opportunity yet to assess the nature of past depravations. The book is a weighty one, contrasting voluminously with the little pamphlets in which the stories made their first appearance. It is also, with the exception of a very tasteless dust-jacket, unillustrated, so that attention is focused on the text. On what Andersen actually wrote. Here, with a bit of jiggery-pokery, are the 156 stories of

The Comic

By Brian Glanville

(Secker & Warburg, £2.25)

Brian Glanville's new book is a great surprise, and takes him in one bound out of the lower-middle range of worthy but sometimes dull novelists, into the first division.

Johnny Lucas is a comedian. He grew up worshipping Sid Field, went through the mill of seaside summer shows, "Worker's Playtime" and Sobo clubs, to the top of the bill at the Palladium; he achieved fame and money, which led him down the well-trodden spiral of drink, doubt, public contempt, madness. Johnny is in a mental home, reading the papers, his problems with humourless jargon-psychologist. No, don't stop reading. This is emphatically not yet another self-indulgent piece of fictional therapy, in which the writer spews resentments, intimacies and fantasies, but over the printed pages when he should have kept them within the confines of the psychiatrist's consulting room. Brian Glanville is not Johnny Lucas. And Johnny has a healthy, humourist's distrust and dislike of the whole treatment process.

Read up Dr Wells. He's a treat. Johnny is no fool. But at the end, his salvation is that he becomes the Fool, in a new production of King Lear, and play-

Political genius

The Collected Works of Walter Bagehot

The Political Essays (4 volumes)

Edited and introduced by Norman St John-Stevens

(The Economist, £25)

In his essay "Bad Lawyers or Good", Bagehot wrote that the division of the legal profession into two halves was calamity. A solicitor instead of advising a litigant where he stood would be likely to say: "Sir, this is a more complex matter than I should like to advise you about without assistance. It requires greater learning and more ability than mine." And so the litigant that he needed a barrister.

Bagehot never, as it were, needed a barrister. Whatever the subject, he felt that his learning and ability were sufficient for him to come to a conclusion and advise his readers accordingly. Rereading him today it is hard to think he was mistaken.

The latest four volumes of Bagehot's writings in *The Economist* edition, edited by Norman St John-Stevens, show him at his most confident. They contain "The English Constitution", "Physics and Politics" and all Bagehot's known political essays, including a number which have not before been attributed to him, and which Mr St John-Stevens is certain are authentic. As in the earlier volumes, Mr St John-Stevens' editing is scholarly, judicious, and careful. He is like a good host. He gives his readers what they want, but otherwise he leaves them in peace. *The Economist's* greatest editor has been given an editor of appropriate quality.

"The English Constitution" is still after a hundred years easily the most widely read and admired book on the subject. This is primarily because of Bagehot's style and because he looked at politics as they were and not as people said they were or thought they ought to be. Nevertheless Mr St John-Stevens is never generous in accepting Bagehot's own content claim to originality. At the beginning of his book Bagehot claimed that the doctrine of the separation of powers (in its extreme form) and a doctrine of "a balanced union of those powers... have exercised continuous influence but are enormous." On the contrary, said Bagehot, the true secret of the constitution was "the nearly complete fusion of the executive and legislative powers", the connecting link being the Cabinet.

To fact, as Professor Vile has

pointed out the doctrines which Bagehot described as erroneous and set out in English had not been accepted for years — except by Lord Brougham, an eccentric in constitutional as in other matters. And the existence of the Cabinet had been recognized and criticized by men like Cartwright and Paine as long ago as the end of the eighteenth century. But if Bagehot was less original than he claimed, he was an original book in the sense laid down by Chesterton. No one has been able to imitate it.

Mr St John-Stevens has himself contributed an elegant and illuminating essay on "The Political genius of Walter Bagehot", only very mildly flavoured by a tendency for quotations from Bagehot are good ones, but there are so many miles in choosing from that reputation seems a pity.

Mr St John-Stevens analyses Bagehot's political views and assesses the continuing relevance of his judgments. Bagehot's descriptions of existence in the House of Commons "a life of distracting routine" is at least as true as when he wrote it, and his dictum that "in happy states the Conservative Party must rule upon the whole a much longer time than its adversaries" may perhaps explain the Labour Party's recent periods of dominance. Bagehot made a valid distinction of our constitution: the Monarchy and the Lords; the "efficient parts" (the Cabinet and the Commons). Eleven years ago the late Richard Crossman gave an account of the erroneous essay (as Bagehot would have called it) consisted the Cabinet and the Commons to the dignified savior of the constitution. We now, he said, live under Prime Ministerial Government. Mr St John-Stevens gives an account of the subsequent controversy.

The idea that the Cabinet and the Commons were largely ceremonial probably sprang from an excessive admiration of the American Constitution, where the curb on power was public and visible, while that in Britain was less conspicuous. Since the Kennedy era, the American system has been less admired, and its curbs have been seen to be ineffective. Not surprisingly Crossman later retreated some way from his exposed position. For what his main message was that the British system had solid foundations.

Ian Gilmour

Tracking down Stanley

Stanley: An Adventurer Explored

By Richard Hall

(Collins, £4.50)

When Henry Morton Stanley arrived in London in 1872 with the claim that he had found the long-missing Dr Livingstone, he was treated as an impudent monomaniac who had gone even beyond the bounds of the yellow press in America for his antics. But what every reader wants is not a breakdown of plot or a rero-reading of dramatic personae, merely a quick guide to the long-standing jokes and cross-references. In no particular order, mention is made of that curious map of the Congo in which Bertie won at his prep school and the article on "What the Well-Dressed Man is Wearing" he wrote for *Milady's Boudoir*; and of the bappy night at the Droops when Tuppy Glossop made him swing across the pool to his full soup and fish.

Seriously though, is this vintage Wodehouse? Is it among the Best of Jeeves? No, the master is now spreading his miasma a bit thin—a laugh a page, rather than a line. And I don't care for all this up-dating—references to protest marches and civil disobedience. And would the old Wooster ever have admitted to being in love? Embarrassed, by accident, yes, but that's a different matter. Enough of this carping, for who else could possibly write. "She uttered a sound rather like an elephant taking its foot out of a mud hole in a Burmese forest." I asked the hero, "question of a friend (Not one of us)." "Anyone else could" he replied. "Tcha," I said, "And I meant it to sting."

Susan Hill

(who gave him his name) are re-examined and Stanley's title is exposed. Stanley's dubious performance in the American Civil war is scrutinized and established (as British society whispered in 1872) as he was a deserter from the Federal navy and not an American at all. His equivocal relationship with the young war Lewis Moe, his disreputable adventures in Turkey, his false wearing of naval uniforms, and his 'love for (and first jilting by) a Welsh girl are brought to light.

Nobody knew why Stanley's portable box in which he carried his map of the Congo was named Lody Alice; but he did not explain and his wife suppressed its name in her biography. In fact, the called after Lody Alice, the beautiful and intelligent American girl in New York after returning from his astonishing scoop in the Abyssinian war. He agreed to marry her on his return from the great expedition which was to finish Dr Livingstone's work, but she decided that a millionaire in the ban was worth a famous explorer in the bush. That explains Stanley's ill temper when the world offered him a home, and his decision to bury himself again in Africa for the two-faced Leopold of the Belgians.

Yet Mr Hall's exposé leaves intact the magnitude of Stanley's achievements. Indeed it increases the wonder that such a "socially deprived" child, who would have been a messy delinquent in our scheme of things, rose so far above his early misfortunes and won such success as a explorer, writer and biographer. He has tracked down letters, diaries and records which nobody knew existed and given us a more rounded view of Stanley than his own biographers have provided. In this book, the interior man far, ever extricated from action, have their inner man newly revealed. Stanley's true relations with his foster father

Roy Lewis

Nicholas Bethell reviews *Crime and Compromise: Janos Kadar and the Politics of Hungary Since Revolution*, by William Shawcross—on page 16.

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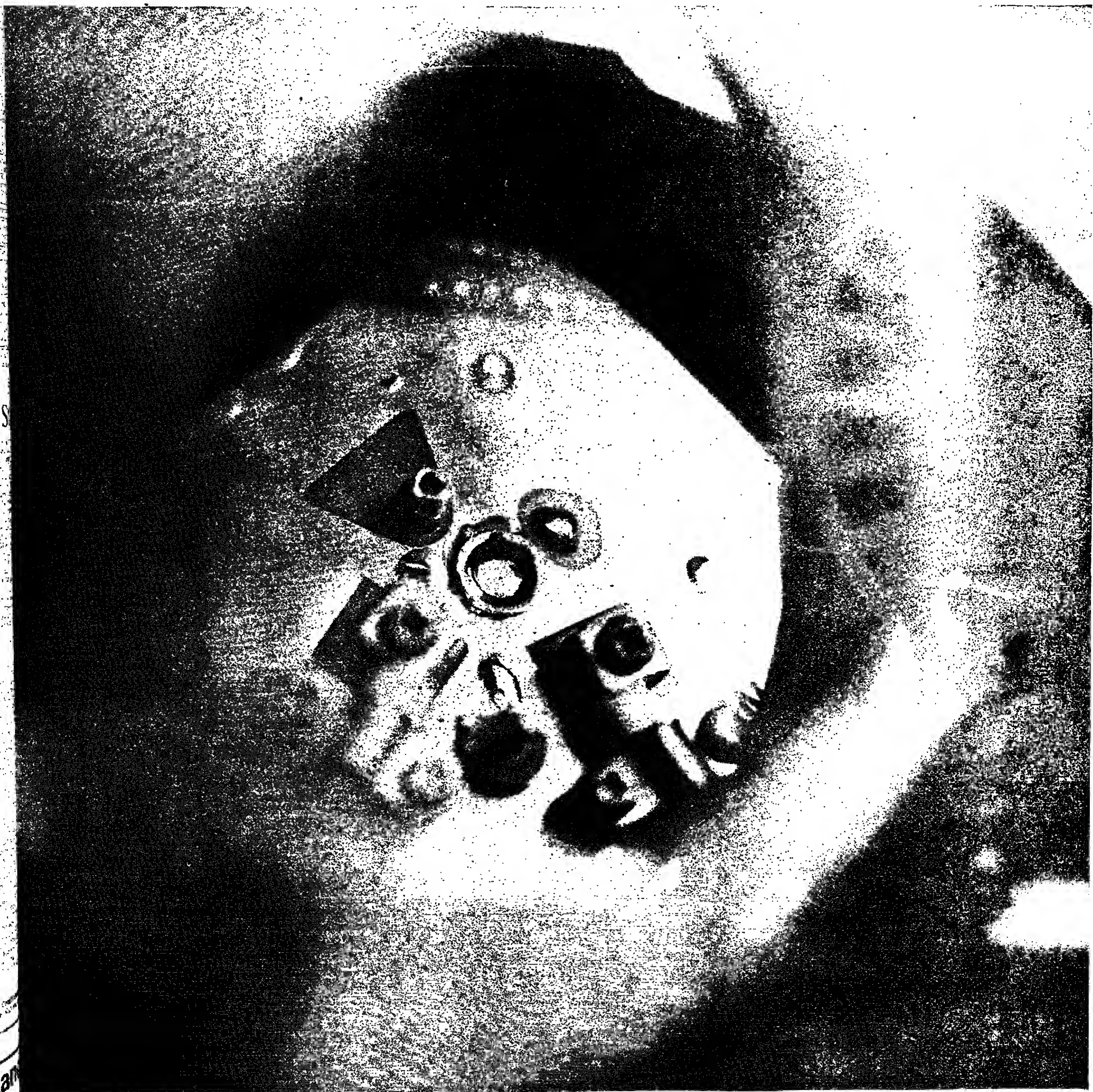
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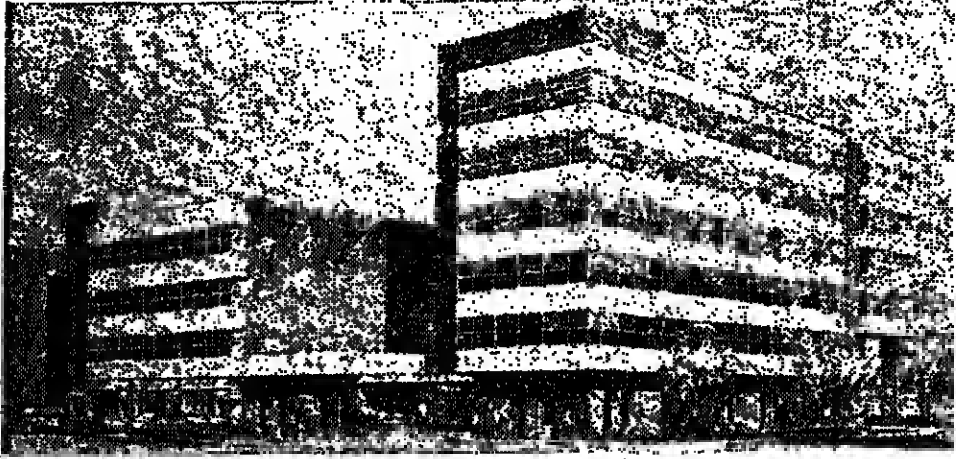
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GLISER NATIONAL OPERA
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CONCERTS
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THE ARTS



Ian Caley, Norma Burrowes and Michael Bauer

La rondine

Sadler's Wells Theatre
William Mann
The Viennese impresarios who commissioned an opera from Puccini doubtless had their eyes on a mastery rival to Lebar.

Tales of Hoffman

Nottingham
John Percival
Since the Scottish Ballet's first British tour it has been to visit Australia with Margot Fonteyn as guest.

Gabrieli Quartet

Queen Elizabeth Hall
In each of their three October recitals on the South Bank, the Gabrieli Quartet are including a twentieth century piece.

Joan Chissell

On Tuesday the novelty was nothing more frightening than Turina's La Oracion del Torero, opera 34, a torero's prayer before confronting his bull.

The Book Programme

BBC 2
Mission Impossible and the old cowboy film are mere fiction, the Japanese lady who has taught her cactus plant to count up to 20 is real life.

Stanley Reynolds

On BBC 1 the near-life-like humanoids of Mission Impossible were marching woodenly through an improbable plot, while Glenn Ford was rescuing his wife from the Apaches over in Grandadland.

Tom Thumb the Great

Young Vic
Charles Lewsen
This is Henry Fielding's famous burlesque of eighteenth century tragedy. Also called The Tragedy of Tragedies, its labyrinthine plot deals among other things with the Princess Huncamunca, daughter of King Arthur, torn between love for the Lord Grizzle and Thumb, conqueror of the Giantess Glumdalca.

RPO/Yansons

Festival Hall
Alan Blyth
"I shall never make my train" was the lady's cry as she overheard on leaving the Festival Hall on Tuesday; one echoed by the critic with the word "deadline" replacing "train".

David White on the power of rumour

"The rumour planted by British wartime propagandists, in places like Stockholm and Cairo in 1940, boiled down to eight words: 'The British can set the sea on fire'"

Robert Taylor on stress at work

"A man and wife with a two and a half year old child arrived off the boat train from Eire at 5.30 am. They had been travelling from Cork since the previous evening. The child was crying and had tonsillitis. The family hoped to find a home the same day for about £5 to £6 a week, and the father expected to work as a barman"

David Brandon on homelessness

On hand was that well-versed interpreter of the composer, Peter Katin. He understated Chopin's more romantic side in the slow movement of the first concerto, but brought just the right air of fanciful approach to the Finale, the work's most wondrous movement. Mr Yansons seemed to lose interest, understandably, in the orchestra's dull part and provided plodding support.

Religious work as social satire

The Government Inspector
Oxford Playhouse

Irving Wardle
Posterity has mocked Gogol for trying to pass off The Government Inspector as a religious work, but he had as much right to that view of his play as others have to viewing it as straight social satire.

On those terms there is plenty of amusing detail. The town's twin gossips appear like Dum and Dee, bumping heads together and vying for the same chair and the privilege of letting Khelestakov flick his cigar ash into their hands.

Nervous panic is converted into gesture, particularly in the bribe scene, where the queue of palm-greasers go through well choreographed convulsions, ensnaring themselves in the furniture and pulling out hoodlums instead of cash, an effective contrast with the urbane-poised Khelestakov.

Richard O'Sullivan presents him in the mask of the Petersburg dandy, and this assists the credibility of the story, although it denies him really high climaxes, like the torrent of megalomaniac gibberish with which he registers his transformation from pauper into honoured guest. Mr O'Sullivan puts up an amusingly deobvious show, but fails to present Khelestakov as the other side of the coin to Gogol's madman.

Alone among the cast, Patrick O'Connell's mayor comes over as a scheming bully whose intelligence has been temporarily blinded by fear of danger. The two con-men, Saul Radomsky's pinewood set, comically terrified Petersburg clerk Khelestakov, are always on the point of blowing the gaff. Played with sharp wits, this puts the comedy on to a knife-edge.

But all the time we have to see Miss Bronhill unbecomingly dressed and unflatteringly made up. It would have been more persuasive if, in the dream, she had appeared at her most glamorous, reverting only in the awakening at the very end.

Subsidiary parts are delightfully taken by Norma Burrowes (who sang Magda in the last production that I saw of La rondine) and Alexander Oliver. Meredith Davies conducted a greatly enlarged English Opera Group Orchestra, bringing out the sweetness rather than the pungency of the score.



Brenda Cavendish and Richard O'Sullivan

proscenium stage and grooved scenery) the performance is presented in an all-purpose theatrical parody manner, every actor responding to news, ill or good, with palms outstretched, like a prisoner coyly surrendering. We also get a certain amount of insistent soliloquizing, the actor stricken with a fit of self-returning over and over to deliver yet another metaphor.

Along with the repetitive marches of rival armies (to Anthony Bowles's delightful tune, part Dumbusters, part British Movietone) the false ecstasies seem designed to pad out the piece. Though they get their laughs, Mr Goss would have been better advised to tell his story as swiftly as possible, leaving reference to "Dryden's Ovid's Metamorphoses" wing past our ears instead of haunting at them. Better too, if more of the players had, like Alfred Lynch and Christopher Timothy, played character instead of the ghost of an unknown style.

There is one moment of real magic: Merlin's recital of the old comedy of Tom Thumb. Accompanied by another of Mr Bowles's charming tunes, and illustrated by a gravely silly rustic mime devised by David Toguri, it owes its effect most to the baffled gravity with which it is spoken by Hugh Haseg, who also makes something absurdly touching of the Ghost. In an evening of even the most vigorous camp it is good to be reminded by the author of Sea-gulls over Sorrento that it is empathy that gives life to comedy.

David Brandon on homelessness

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Ronald Butt

Mr Wilson must show courage from the start

Mr Wilson is by disposition a conciliator and a consensus man in party terms, and it stands to reason that, so far as he finds it politically possible, he is also a consensus man in national terms. The conciliatory nature of his first broadcast to the nation since the election, with its call for national unity, is therefore no cause for surprise. Nor is it to be seen as simply going through the motions for the sake of a tactical build-up of the Government's popularity. Mr Wilson sees now, as Mr Heath saw during the election campaign, that no government can hope to overcome the dangers facing the country if it builds only on the narrow support of its own party and is in conflict with the rest of the nation.

Mr Heath's bitterness that Mr Wilson has now smelt his pre-election message is understandable—but Mr Wilson's behaviour, even if not particularly laudable, is also comprehensible, given the kind of party he has to lead and the manner (which is conceivably the only practicable manner) in which he has chosen to lead it for the past 11 years.

Mr Wilson's particular political gift (not unlike that of Mr Harold Macmillan, whom he has always admired) is to lead his party in one direction while talking a political rhetoric that suggests he is going in the other. It is this gift between them that is a much greater contradiction in such tactics because Labour is a much more contradictory party than the Conservatives.

The Tories do not, after all, have one section of their party which wants more or less to destroy the existing social and economic system root-and-branch and another which sees, as Mr Wilson does, that however much that system is in need of reform, it is the guarantor of political liberty. The Tories do not, above all, have as their paymaster the powerful unions whose *raison d'être* is so often to do things for their members which any government must, in the national interest, resist in one way or another.

The question now is whether Mr Wilson will be able to crown his military career by using his mastery of political ambiguity to preside over something like a solution to the national economic problem, as he sought to do but was prevented from doing by divisions between 1967 and 1970. Then the unions not only effectively destroyed the Labour Government's incomes policies but, much more seriously, made it impossible to control the economy properly. It was above all the objections of the unions that drove Mr Wilson's first government to adopt the easy option of growth-at-all-costs to achieve the planned "growth of wages".

That, after all, was what the prolonged conflict between the Treasury (economic discipline) and the Department of Economic Affairs (growth gallop) was about. That was why Mr Callaghan's Treasury was beaten (until it was too late) by Lord George-Brown's DEA and why Mr Callaghan (an unfairly maligned Chancellor given the conditions he had to operate in) was driven out of the Treasury after the devaluation which represented the failure of all the Government's previous policy.

It is especially worth recalling—because there is a lesson in it—that it was only under Government with Mr Roy Jenkins as Chancellor, then finally nerved itself to do what it had to do—imposing financial and economic restraints which were inevitably unpopular with the mass of working people. Yet when Mr Wilson's Government did act decisively after devaluation, it evoked no

250,000,000: that's what it

myth long overdue for exploding. There are too many examples of people in mixed villages and mixed communities living amicably as neighbours; of Greeks and Turks working together in factories and in the fields; of co-operation together over community issues. One would imagine that such relationships would have been severed or badly mauled as a result of recent events, but no, the cooperation and co-existence remain as firm as before. Many are the examples during the fighting where human relations and standards of civilized behaviour have triumphed over ethnic differences, requiring a degree of courage on the part of the persons concerned. There is the case of the Turkish Cypriot girl who rescued the only surviving National Guardsman of a group of five who were being pursued by Turkish army soldiers, hid him in her house until the soldiers had gone and then helped him to escape to his own lines. There is the case of a Turkish Cypriot who held up a Turkish army truck containing a group of young Greek girls who were being taken to the nearby camp for the "entertainment" of the soldiers, and forced the driver, under threat of being shot, to release them. Then there is the case of the Greeks from a mixed village who offered themselves as hostages to the Cyprus police, who were holding Turks from the same village on suspicion of possessing a machine gun. The Greeks insisted that they were all good friends in the village and had the Turks bed the gun they would have known about it. Eventually they convinced the police and Greeks and Turks went happily together. Stories like these are reported every day and are believed—because no one sees anything surprising in the actions of the people concerned. In the village coffee house, in the refugee camps, in the offices

of the officials, I received the same impression; that a divided island was not what was wanted, except by the very few; and those who did, sought it for the protection it would provide—a protection presumably which was dependent in their eyes on the continuing presence of the Turkish army.

Unable to talk to more than a handful of Turkish Cypriots in Nicosia, it was difficult to form an opinion of how they felt now they had been liberated. The impression that one received was of a person who had just been given a painkilling injection for an excruciating toothache; he knows that the cause of the trouble is still there and will have to be dealt with later, but the momentary bliss of being without pain dispelled other considerations. There is nothing to suppose that the Turks in the rural areas of the north feel any differently from their counterparts in the south—they are the same people. There is, however, a nagging frustration that must sooner or later express itself—the restriction on free-

Why Cyprus seems doomed to become a political volcano

dom of movement. No Turkish Cypriot is presently permitted to move freely outside his town or village; inhabitants of Nicosia cannot travel to Kyrenia, Famagusta or elsewhere. Being a freedom loving community the Turkish Cypriots will not take kindly to this imposed blockade for long, particularly when it is known that their competitors in the south enjoy a greater freedom than they do. Certainly those in the north are more restricted today than they were in 1968 and the Turkish Government restored freedom of movement to them.

So we come to the second question: is partition or geographical federation a prerequisite to a peaceful settlement? The answer is no on two counts, the one economic, the other human. A sound economy, benefiting all communities, depends upon a settlement based on Cyprus remaining what it always has been an island unit. In the words of a senior official in the economics department of the government, "Cyprus, if it is to remain viable, must not be subdivided on racial, cultural or economic grounds. If that is done, economic strangulation will result." Partition would be the cause of a constant threat to security, requiring the retention of permanent armed forces on the island which will inevitably discourage foreign investment and tourism—the biggest contributor to the island's economic strength. Finally, all displaced persons must be allowed to return to their homes, factories and businesses so that industry can be reactivated.

In human terms the argument would seem just as strong against an ethnic division. The attitude of the vast majority of the people confirms this—and for those who think otherwise division is an unknown quantity and a panacea for their immediate disquiet. It was

'If human relations are to count for anything, the indications are that a strong lobby exists for peaceful coexistence in an undivided state'

Bernard Levin

For once, it really is just like the Blitz

Why some get a fortnight for spreading alarm. While some get a thousand a year. Yet if we are going to have to accustom ourselves to a state of affairs in which things go boom in the day as well as the night, there is another aspect of wartime attitudes and procedures that has lately become relevant. For in the stew of our unquiet day the madman who plant bombs are the scum which rises to the top; there is also the watery liquor of a different kind of lunacy. These are the ones, more pathetic than dangerous, who shut out their own inadequacies from their weak minds by making telephone calls falsely claiming that they have planted bombs, and perhaps even believe they have, so desperate are they to think themselves whole, instead of the half-men they are. What can we do to guard ourselves against the disruption and annoyance they can cause in public places where the authorities feel obliged to interrupt the activities going on there, and possibly to evacuate the building temporarily?

One practical thing we could have done long ago, and must soon get down to, unfortunately involves a massive end expensive technical exercise by our beloved Post Office, a remedy which would no doubt prove worse than the disease. We have got to switch over to what is called "second party release". At present, we have "first party release" which means that if A telephones B on the automatic system, the connection remains unbroken until A's receiver is replaced; B cannot unilaterally break it by replacing his. If as is the case in some other countries—the opposite principle obtained here, anyone receiving a bomb-call would simply refrain from replacing the receiver, and the number from which the call had been initiated could always be traced. No doubt many bomb calls—genuine as well as hoax—are made from telephone-boxes, but there have already been cases, even with our present procedures, in which hangers have been caught making them from call-boxes, or when just leaving these, and the deterrent effect of "second party release" would be very strong. (The new principle would also, of course, go far towards eliminating the obscene or harassing anonymous call, and many a mischief maker would therefore after have to get his thrills in some other way.)

There is, however, another course of action, consideration of which is more urgent, and on which a decision will have to be made. During the war, theatres and many other public places, tired of abandoning their proceedings whenever the air-raid siren would switch on an illuminated sign announcing the fact that the "alert" had sounded; those present could then leave if they wanted to, but the performance or other activity continued. As far as I am aware, almost nobody ever left a theatre or other public place of course the danger was very real.

Are we not in much the same situation today? I do not know what proportion of bomb-calls is genuine, compared with the number of hoaxes; but the genuine ones are certainly fewer in number than the number of false alarms. Ought we not at any rate to consider carefully the possibility of going back to the wartime practice, in which the show went on but the customers could leave if they wished? Of course, it would have to be a voluntary matter

interesting to find the Greeks in the south surprisingly relaxed. I found no despair in their faces or in their voices, despite the catastrophe that had overtaken them—a catastrophe very much of their own making, as they were only too ready to admit. As one businessman, who had lost two factories in 1963 and now his third, philosophically put it to me: "Why not smile? There is no point in crying—it's gone and there it is. There is still a lot to live for in Cyprus." In contrast, I found no jubilation in the north, but rather a subdued uncertainty—hopeful but not totally assured.

Much has to change in Cyprus if it is to have the kind of constitution that most Cypriots want. The onus lies on the shoulders of the Greek Cypriots, to recognize the Turkish Cypriots' status as being that of co-partner with an equality of rights and responsibilities in the administration of the constitution, a requisite which responsible Greek Cypriots are facing up to. Equally the piece of the Armenian end Maronite communities should not be overlooked—in any Cyprus constitution their interests should be properly safeguarded and their right to participate also recognized. If human relations are to count for anything in the settlement of the Cyprus problem, the indications are that a strong lobby exists for peaceful coexistence in an undivided state to the wall and end power political expediency dictates its future, then Cyprus itself will go to the wall and will become a political volcano; suffering periodic eruptions while never being at peace.

Michael Harbottle
The author is a former Chief of Staff of the United Nations forces in Cyprus.
(To be concluded)

Hungary's moral problem

Crime and Compromise: Janos Kadar and the Politics of Hungary since Revolution

By William Shawcross (Waldenfeld & Nicolson, £3.95)

The subject of this book was once one of the most hated and despised men in the world. In 1949 Janos Kadar visited Laslo Rajk, his godson's father, in prison and promised him his life if he would confess to reasons for the interest of the Party and the revolutionary vigilance. In 1956 Kadar visited Rajk, a few months earlier Hungary's Foreign Minister, was executed. On November 1, 1956, Kadar shouted at Soviet Ambassador Andropov, "I am a Hungarian and my bare hands if necessary." Three days later he announced from a Soviet-controlled radio station that he had formed a new government and requested the Soviet Army to "smash the dark reactionary forces and restore calm." On November 21 he wrote to The "that his government" has no desire to punish Imre Nagy and the members of his group in any way for their past activities." On the basis of this assurance Nagy and his friends left the country and fled to the West. Where they had taken asylum, Nagy was then kidnapped, spirited away to confinement in Romania, then brought back to Hungary, tried and executed.

When can one say about such a man: "What possible thing induce a man to 'spit in his own face' so conspicuously and so often? Personal ambition, a fanatical loyalty to communism, and the Soviet Union, or a deep love of Hungary and the Hungarian people? Mr Shawcross rejects the latter two, but accepts the last two as, in Kadar's eyes, synonymous and entirely compelling. He has obviously had great difficulty in finding straight biographical material.

Mr Shawcross has also had to find some sort of answer to the great moral problem expressed in his book's subtitle. What does a national leader do when threatened by some external force majeure, resign and be replaced by someone worse or compromise and try by gentle pushing to mitigate the horror of the situation? After the dramas of Stalinism and 1956 his chapters on Kadar's years of power read a little dully, but it would have been unfair not to give half the book to modern Hungarian economics, sociology, press, culture, consumer affairs, and so on, and youthful rebellion. It is by that a sympathetic biographer must look for some justification for the betrayals and humiliations.

Many Hungarians now have washing machines and some have cars. They can go abroad with \$100 each once every three years and in 1970 only 33 people went to prison for political offences. The elected parliament may only meet a few days in the year, but there are a few non-communist members and they are allowed to discuss the annual budget. Irony apart, these are significant improvements and every Hungarian feels the benefit of them. Mr Shawcross does not speak quite as freely as he should on the vital question how far Kadar has purged his crimes during his 18 years of power. "Little credit for their (Soviet) concessions is due to Kadar himself," he writes. But then he continues: "All the promises that Kadar has made in Hungary he has made slowly, cautiously, every time with Soviet approval, never despite his comrades in the Kremlin." There is an inconsistency here, for although Kadar has clearly never defied the Russians, he may well have done his best to persuade them that they were wrong in allowing Hungary a slightly different path towards communism. It seems true, as the author points out, that most Hungarians have forgiven Kadar for what he did and want him to stay. They give him the benefit of the doubt.

Nicholas Bethell

When you lunch out, lunch inn

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The Times Diary

Annenberg: a tough act to follow

ambassador often proffering his... "Squid" hit back from this... he held a visitor at a reception I attended recently. The guest was peering too closely at a smallish Monet. "That's very impressionistic. You have to stand back."

Then he swooped on a clutch of guests and led them to see one of his latest acquisitions, a magnificently worked silver and gold box which he had bought from a craftsman in Venice. "He didn't want to sell it to me. Said with the best thing he had ever made. But I said he must have had in mind to sell it when he made it. Still, he made me give him the night to think it over."

The new tenant will find a house in superb decorative order.

The spectacular eighteenth-century Chinese wallpaper in the main reception room will stay in place, but some of the furniture the wealthy Annenberg bought to go with the opulence. But the walls will look sad for a while, without the paintings.

Meadowland

To the aftermath of the Meadowland election, the squirrels are meeting to decide whether they need a new leader to replace Squid. Edward, who has now lost three elections out of four. Squirrels, who regard them-

The Times Diary

moles, who are extremely... Squirrel Willis was the early favourite to take over, but although everyone agrees he is extremely cordial, nobody can think of anything else to say about him.

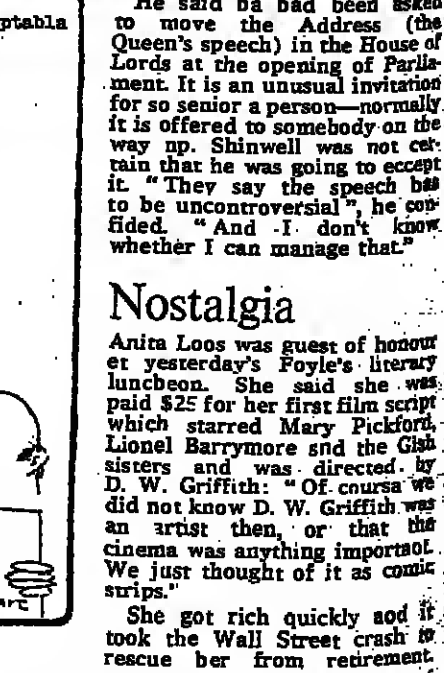
Another strong candidate is Squirrel Keith, who thinks well. He has lately been thinking hard in public about the nut supply situation, and has concluded that the way to solve the crisis is to make many creatures (the squirrels) who would be unemployed would for the most part be rabbits, the squirrels do not feel this at all a bad idea, although they have never been too attracted to thinkers of any kind.

Also mentioned is Squirrel Margaret, who, if chosen, would be the first female ever to gain the leadership. Few accuse her of thinking too hard. If at all, but her sex is held against her. The squirrel is a cunning breed, and although nobody says that they themselves would rule out a female for leader, they say instead that other squirrels might find it unacceptable. This is a subtle way of saying no.

Other candidates are Squirrel Robert, about whom little is known, and Squirrel Christopher, who has been doing sterling work for all species in a neighbouring meadow.

It is a terrible dilemma for the squirrels. In their desperation some are even thinking of turning towards Super Squirrel, who led Meadowland in what, in retrospect, seem its golden years, but which, if I recall, did not seem so wonderful at the time. I shall keep you posted.

Now that's the unacceptable face of capitalism



Very old

I came across Lord Shinwell yesterday having lunch with Jack Solomon, who is organizing Shinwell's 90th birthday party on Monday. The birthday itself is tomorrow.

It will be a glittering party, attended by Harold Wilson and his four predecessors as Prime Minister, all of whom are Conservatives. Shinwell looked in fine combative shape after his active campaigning during the election. He told me that he did get a little tired sometimes but he found, when addressing election meetings, that the adrenalin would begin to flow about half way and he would end feeling fitter than he began.

He said he had been asked to move the Address (the Queen's speech) in the House of Lords at the opening of Parliament. It is an unusual invitation for so senior a person—normally it is offered to somebody on the way up. Shinwell was not certain that he was going to accept it. "They're the speech he's to be uncontroversial," he confided. "And I don't know whether I can manage that."

Nostalgia

Anita Loos was guest of honour at yesterday's Foyle's literary luncheon. She said she was paid \$2 for her first film script which starred Mary Pickford, Lionel Barrymore and the Gish sisters and was directed by D. W. Griffith. "Of course we did not know D. W. Griffith was an artist then," or that his cinema was anything important. We just thought of it as comic strips."

She got rich quickly and it took the Wall Street crash to rescue her from retirement.

Vivian Ellis played songs of the twenties, rounding off with *Diamonds are a Girl's Best Friend* while the top table—more diamonds than diamonds—looked nostalgic. Barbara Cartland, in shocking pink and ostrich plumes, said that in the twenties people were poor but had a hell of a lot of fun.

"What has happened to us now? We are surrounded in gloom, gloom, gloom. Don't bother about world affairs—things which you can't help any way. You will have to ignore it, or bear it." The audience grimaced and bore it.

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

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CBI will press Chancellor for £3,000m injection through tax cuts

David Young
The Confederation of British Industry is to tell the Chancellor in two weeks that industry needs an injection of at least £3,000m in the shape of tax cuts in the next 12 months to overcome the difficulty of inflation.

Detailed figures drawn up by the CBI and based on statistics used by the Government's Central Statistical Office will be sent to the Chancellor. They will confirm speculation that in the first half of this year industry made no profits after tax.

The figures will form the basis of the CBI's argument for a more radical and easier abolition of all price controls. Sir Campbell Adamson, director-general of the CBI, said last night: "This is not a question of industry begging for money. It is a question of industry asking the Government that it must not take away more of its money."

The CBI figures show that profits in the first half of 1974 were 20 per cent below those of the first half of 1973. The CBI says that only a package of this size will protect people's jobs in the months ahead, will enable industry to produce for exports, and to invest for the future.

What the CBI will ask the Chancellor for will include a substantial cut in the rate of corporation tax and a withdrawal of the ACT surcharge.

Reflationary needs of economy put at £400m

By Peter Jay
Economics Editor
Revised forecasts, fresh from the Treasury's computer, have just landed on official desks in Great George Street. They will play an important part in determining the Chancellor's judgment of the amount of reflation to be administered to the economy in his autumn Budget on November 12.

Best guesses at present are that the economy needs a boost equivalent to half a per cent of gross national product, or in monetary terms a little under £400m.

The figure is small because the main problem at present is seen to be the cash difficulties of the company sector for which a financial deficit of about £3,000m is foreseen in its present financial year.

The amount of general reflation needed to counter rising unemployment is small mainly because, as the Chancellor stated on television during the election campaign, unemployment up to about one million may have to be tolerated for a while until inflation is better under control.

In addition, the latest forecasts suggest that unemployment may not rise quite as fast as previously feared, particularly if some quick cash relief is given to employers.

The forecasts still suggest a good chance that the rate of inflation will abate over the next six months if the social contract is broadly honoured and if import prices maintain their comparative stability of the last two quarters.

The official hope is that this relief can be used to reverse inflationary expectations and thereby establish a continuing downward trend in the rate of inflation.

It remains to be seen whether trade union leaders will accept as within the spirit of the social contract a package of measures which concentrates relief on business.

There will inevitably have to be some wider distribution of benefits; and the question for the Chancellor to decide is just how wide this needs to go.

The final decision on the size of the stimulus to be given to the economy next month will be taken over the next two or three weeks in the light of the new forecasts and discussions with both sides of industry.

But it is already clear that the Chancellor regards his mission for manoeuvring the economy as strictly limited by inflation, by the balance of payments and by the growing pressure of government spending on the limits supposed to be established by the Cabinet last summer.

BLMC sale of Spanish subsidiary approved

By Clifford Webb
The Spanish Government has approved British Leyland's long-delayed plan to sell its Spanish car manufacturing subsidiary, British Leyland Automóviles, to General Motors for £26.7m. A joint Spanish-GM announcement is expected shortly.

Informed sources at the London International Motor Show said agreement in principle was reached several weeks ago, but an announcement had been delayed while the Spaniards sought clarification in detail of a number of commitments which the government had sought from GM before approving the deal.

Seven months have elapsed since British Leyland's premature announcement of its plan to sell the loss making Automóviles with three factories, the major one in Pamplona.

Although the British motor group was at pains to explain to Madrid that the timing of the announcement had been forced on them by mounting speculation here, government ministers were clearly annoyed. They chose to interpret the announcement as an attempt to hurry formal approval before opposition could be mounted.

There is little doubt that most of this came from Ford, which was already committed to build a plant near Valencia to produce the Bobcat, its new small European car.

This decision was made on the basis of access to an agreed share of the Spanish home market. But to obtain this, Ford had to guarantee to use a very high content of locally-produced components and to export at least 50 per cent of the total production.

Since these commitments were given, the picture has changed. Car sales in Europe have plunged by an average of 30 per cent, and are expected to fall even further next year.

Against this gloomy background Ford has clearly resisted GM's entry, insisting that the arrival of its biggest competitor would endanger its whole investment.

After months of tough bargaining, GM is understood to have modified its original undertakings to the Spanish government, reducing its investment programme and its projected level of employment.

Last night a BL spokesman said: "We cannot comment on the likelihood or otherwise of an announcement. It is now a matter for GM and the Spanish government."

A GM spokesman in London declined to comment.

Warning of increase in share deal commission

By Our Financial Staff
Mr George Loveday, chairman of The Stock Exchange, gave a warning yesterday that stockbroking commissions on deals for clients may have to be raised—perhaps by around 10 per cent in some cases.

Mr Loveday drew attention in particular to the unprofitability of the smaller deals, but also agreed that commissions on larger deals may have been reduced too sharply when the merchant banks set up Ariel (Automated Real Time Investments Exchange), their computer-based trading system.

The Council of The Stock Exchange is examining the whole question of commission levels in the light of current conditions.

The chairman's comments reflect a growing confidence on the Exchange that Ariel, whose first set of turnover figures are now, after some delay, expected later this month, has failed to get the slice of equity market business which it had hoped for. Stock market suggestions are that Ariel may have taken only about 1 per cent, and Mr Loveday said yesterday that "the market has certainly not felt any impact. Brokers and jobbers have not felt that orders are passing through by and going outside."

Investment pledge by Unilever and Rockware groups

Business News Staff
A cent rise allowed for partial rework, the glass container manufacturer, and the Anglo-Dutch combine announced yesterday that they had agreed to make new investments in the United Kingdom.

Rockware has announced a development programme for the next four years. The amount is to be spread over plants in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland, which will make a total of more than six million bottles and jars a year.

The money will be spent in developing resources through the factories "to achieve a more efficient production and safeguard against future market fluctuations."

Unilever's decision came as a surprise, particularly following its announcement this week that it was to close two leading companies, Nippon Brothers and Metal, which are shelving capital sets because of uncertainty over funding price controls and tax burden on industry.

Mr Jim Craigie, Rockware's chairman, said yesterday the expenditure was to be met internally. He revealed Rockware had been granted a 10 per cent price increase on cement grounds by the Price Commission from October 1. It was on top of a 9 per cent rise allowed for partial rework, material, and packaging costs. An increase in the company's profit reference level had also been agreed.

Mr David Bailey, managing director of Rockware Glass, speaking at the company's Nottingham plant in Yorkshire, which will receive £11m of the new investment, said the company agreed with the reasons given by Pilkington for cutting investment programmes.

"But we have been able to go ahead with our plans because of the Price Commission's decision to increase our reference level," he added.

Unilever's vote of confidence in Britain came from two of its top men. Mr Gerrit Klijnstra, chairman of the Dutch-based half of the £1,600m group, said: "We have not lost confidence in the rebirth of a strong Britain. It may take five years, but I am sure we will see a revitalisation."

He pointed to Britain's skills in such things as engineering and medicine, and said: "As soon as you get better relations between the extreme polarizations still existing between the unions and industry."

Mr David Orr, chairman of the British-based half of Unilever, said the group was "determined to go on investing in the United Kingdom in the right way."

Mr Simon says financial markets are coping adequately with recycling funds from oil-producing countries

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Oct. 16.—Mr William Simon, United States Secretary of the Treasury, today projected that America would have a trade deficit in the second half of this year of about \$5,000m (about £2,174m) and a still higher deficit in 1975.

He also said that the banking system had so far adequately managed the recycling of funds from oil-producing to developed oil-consuming countries, and that the increased volume of capital flows had not affected interest rates in either the home or the European market.

These statements are contained in 60 pages of testimony by Mr Simon to the Senate subcommittee on investigations. He admits that it might become necessary to use international organizations to recycle funds to developed oil-consuming countries.

For the time being, however, Mr Simon said that private financial markets here, in our view, provided broadly adequate recycling, and have shown ingenuity in devising new techniques to adapt to and cope with strains arising from the massive increase in capital flows.

Mr Simon's statements underline the American view that emerged at the recent International Monetary Fund meeting that there is no urgency in creating new official recycling mechanisms. But Mr Healey suggested at the meeting that this was a most urgent matter.

The American view was partly explained before the committee today by Mr Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, who said that any new system would involve the United States in carrying much of the risk. He said that this would amount to the United States effectively making foreign grants or subsidies to enable others to purchase oil.

Mr Simon did not believe the increased capital flows from oil-producing countries were to blame for the difficulties that banks have in some cases had in handling the cash. He announced that a new system of foreign exchange reporting was to be set up for United States resident banks. The new system would involve banks making weekly reports, starting from December 4, and expanded monthly reports covering data as of the last business day of November. These would provide information on the spot and forward positions assets and liabilities of all banks, including foreign-owned branches and subsidiaries, based here.

The reports would cover all dealings in sterling, Belgian francs, Canadian dollars, guilders, lire, yea, French francs, Swiss francs and United States dollars. The new regulations would require banks to file additional special reports when warranted by foreign exchange market conditions.

Mr Simon indicated that he was not worried by the prospect of a hardening of the dollar, but that it was a difficulty as a result of handling vast volumes of funds from oil-producing countries.

He said that oil exporters had become more selective in their choice of banks, dealing only with the large and most financially secure institutions. "These banks," Mr Simon added, "have been able to obtain funds from oil producers at interest rates below the market."

He admitted that as a result of this process some small banks were experiencing difficulties in obtaining funds leading to a "deterioration" of the inter-bank market. At the same time he pointed out that banks were becoming more selective in their lending.

Mr Simon commented that "this greater selectivity may increase the difficulties facing some borrowers, but this practice also serves to insulate the international banks from the strains created by the higher oil prices."

Mr Simon said that the Federal Reserve had managed by open market operations to offset the impact on domestic interest rates that heavy inflows here of funds from oil producers could have produced. He said that "since the level of Eurodollar rates tend to parallel that of United States domestic rates, the influx of funds has also probably not significantly affected the level of Eurodollar rates."

Joseph Webb and Co. Ltd.

Extracts from the Chairman's Statement

The contributors to group trading profits

■ **Holidays and Entertainment:** Turnover increased to a new record level of £996,512.

■ **Property Investment:** Gross income went up to £90,171. A further increase from this sector can be expected when legislation affecting rents permits.

■ **Estate and Property Development:** The rise to £154,599 was mainly attributable to further dealings in land.

"It is anticipated that results similar to those of 1974 will be achieved"

Chairman Joseph Webb.

Copies of the Report are available from the Secretary, 171 Ivyhouse Lane, Bilston, West Midlands, WV14 9LD

Laker Airways files £19m Skytrain action

By Patricia Tisdall
Writs against four airlines claiming damages of up to £19m have been filed in Washington by Laker Airways, the Gatwick-based independent airline this week. The writs are part of an attempt to get Skytrain the walk-on-walk-off transatlantic air service proposed by Laker off the ground.

The airlines being sued include British Airways and British Caledonian as well as Trans World and Pan American.

A licence for the service was granted by the Civil Aviation Authority two years ago and it was planned to start in April last year. But approval by the United States authorities has not been forthcoming.

The complaint on Tuesday to the United States district court alleges that the airlines have conspired to influence agencies of the United States Government to delay the authorization. The complaint arises from the capacity agreement arising from the Fuel Laker is claiming damages of approximately \$40,000 a day which could amount to \$45m if the capacity agreement went on into 1975.

Cheap imports blamed for textile mill closure

By Roger Vielvoye
Joseph Clegg, the Oldham textile spinning company, announced yesterday that it is to close down—less than 24 hours after the European Economic Community had agreed to try to limit cotton textile imports into the Mine.

But according to the Oldham Textile Employers Association the EEC decision is probably too late to prevent further closures in an industry that is already starting to introduce a four-day week and reduce the number of night shifts because of the declining markets.

Joseph Clegg, of Shaw, which has been in business since 1880, employs 135 people and is the first mill closure in Britain for about two years.

Clegg is expected to hold talks with Indian and Pakistan in the hope of limiting cotton textile imports to a growth rate of six per cent a year.

Mr John Longworth, secretary of the employers association and Textile Industry Support Campaign said that these measures could help a little but the British industry also had to contend with cheap imports from Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Portugal.

Earlier in the week, a letter had been sent to the Government pointing out the difficulties that the industry was facing.

Insurers must pay for hi-jacked airliner

New York, Oct. 16.—The United States Court of Appeals has ruled that a group of American and British insurance underwriters must pay Pan American World Airways \$24m (£10.4m) for a Boeing 747 jumbo jet destroyed by Arab guerrillas in the Middle East in 1970.

The action centred on legal interpretations of the language of the policies. The 24 insurers, led by Aetna Casualty and Surety Co, claimed that their contracts with Pan Am excluded payment on claims of loss due to war. They contended that war included hostile acts by guerrillas.

Judge Paul R. Hays, in a 74-page opinion, noted that the policies did exclude claims due to loss through war, but ruled that the Arab hijackers were part of a radical political group and did not represent any nation.

Pan Am's flight 93 jet was hijacked on September 6, 1970, between Amsterdam and New York by two terrorists who ordered the aircraft to be flown to Cairo. The guerrillas emptied the plane and blew it up.

It is arguable whether the decision makes much practical difference to the London insurance market in terms of losses. Part of the general risk was underwritten by British insurance companies and by Lloyds syndicates which also bear some reinsurance risk.

But, in addition, Lloyds was carrying \$14m of risk under war policies, and has already put up \$7m of that sum on the basis of trust, believing itself to be liable for payment. This money, which was mainly put forward by one syndicate, should now be returnable.

Bankruptcy move by Franklin

New York, Oct. 16.—Franklin New York Corporation, the holding company which used to control Franklin National Bank, has filed for bankruptcy in the Federal District Court.

The holding company's chief asset was the stock of the bank, which was declared insolvent on October 8 by Federal banking authorities. At that time, most of the bank's assets were sold to European-American Bank and Trust company.

Herstatt shareholder's offer, page 20

Morgan Grenfell cuts base rate

Morgan Grenfell, one of the leading merchant banks in the City, has cut its base rate from 12 per cent to 11 per cent because of the recent fall in short-term London money market rates.

Its move could be a prelude to a similar step by the clearing banks which are all holding at 12 per cent at present. Morgan is the first bank to reduce its base rate, bringing it down to the lowest level since last November.

Saudis withdraw \$100m in gold

Washington, Oct. 16.—Saudi Arabia's withdrawal of its gold reserves from the United States totalled 2.5 million ounces, valued at more than \$100m (about £43.4m) between July 8 and September 9, rather than the previously-reported 1.5 million ounces figure supplied by the United States Treasury.

The new figures, issued by the Commerce Department confirm a systematic pulling out of Saudi Arabian gold from the New York Federal Reserve Bank.—AP-Dow Jones.

Bankruptcy move by Franklin

New York, Oct. 16.—Franklin New York Corporation, the holding company which used to control Franklin National Bank, has filed for bankruptcy in the Federal District Court.

The holding company's chief asset was the stock of the bank, which was declared insolvent on October 8 by Federal banking authorities. At that time, most of the bank's assets were sold to European-American Bank and Trust company.

Herstatt shareholder's offer, page 20

Woodworm is an expensive bore.

Sorry, but the chances are your house has woodworm. Making holes in your biggest asset and eating away its value. The longer you leave it, the worse it will get—and the more it will cost you.

and a full 20-year guarantee on anything we do.

Woodworm, dry rot, rising damp—they're nasty and they're expensive. Ring Rentokil's local office—we are in every phone book—or send the coupon.

How the markets moved

The Times Index: 80.07 +0.89
FT Index: 206.0 +0.3

Rises		Falls	
Brit Dredging	3p to 23p	Burmah Oil	6p to 17p
Bechtel Mob	1p to 134p	Burgess Prod	3p to 25p
Brit Am Tob	1p to 177p	Barclays Rk	2p to 143p
BP	2p to 270p	Bates, E. Hldgs	8p to 25p
Distillers	1p to 90p	Com Union	2p to 15p
Dunlop Hldgs	1p to 33p	GKN	2p to 15p
Hawker Sid	6p to 190p	Hockzin Mid	3p to 15p
Inchcape		Lyons, J. Ord	
Johnson & F.B.		Pressac Hldgs	
Mand. Mines		Slater Walker	
Plessey		Turner Mfg	
Shell		Union Corp	
Taylor Woodrow		UC Invest	
Union Discount		5p to 235p	

Commodities: The London daily sugar price hit a new record with a rise of £10 to £400 a long ton; futures were also at peak levels. Coffee rose between £4.50 and £8.50 while cocoa dropped between £2.50 and £16. Copper fell £10 and zinc fell £9.50. Reuters index was 2.3 higher at 1,248.8.

Reports, pages 22 and 23.

THE POUND

Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.84
Austria Sch	44.50
Belgium Fr	92.75
Canada \$	2.335
Denmark Kr	14.35
Finland Mkk	9.00
France Fr	11.25
Germany DM	6.15
Greece Dr	71.75
Hongkong \$	11.90
Italy Lt	1,650.00
Japan Yn	225.00
Netherlands Gld	6.35
Norway Kr	12.75
Portugal Esc	64.00
Spain Pes	136.50
Sweden Kr	10.45
Switzerland Fr	6.95
US \$	2.275
Yugoslavia Dnr	40.50

Rates for bank notes only as supplied yesterday by Barclay's Bank. Interest on national debt different rates apply to Treasury bills and other foreign currency business.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Inequitable aspects of equity accounting

One of the more positive aspects of the financial crisis is that it offers the accounting profession an opportunity to rethink some of its hallowed assumptions.



Sir Mark Turner, chairman of British Home Stores: sales remain buoyant.

At the interim stage this year early 60 per cent of Jessel's profits came from a small number of associates. In a period of restraint when both industry and the financial system are suffering from an acute cash shortage, and Jessel self has liquidity problems it looks a little odd, to say the least, that the attributable share of associate companies profits is stated as part of the conventional earnings figure.

Nor is Jessel alone in this. The disparity between earnings and dividend income in the accounts of Mr James Goldsmith's Anglo-Continental Investment, which brings its attributable share of the profits of the very much larger Cavenham Group into its revenue account, even more strikingly—surely a use of the all-wagging-the-dog tail—these companies could perhaps be regarded as hybrid instrument trusts and their profit loss accounts would arguably show a fairer view if they reflected the dividend income and the attributable share of associate profits to the notes.

A similar point applies to the lance sheet. Jessel's last accounts actually showed an increase in net tangible assets, but if the dividend income and the attributable share of associate profits are not taken into account, the shareholdings are not the ones at stake. What is the position of the stock holder, for example, whose trust deed dates back to 1945 before equity accounting? Borrowing restrictions imposed under trust deeds are usually measured against share capital and reserves. It is just conceivable that some trusts do not make specific allowance for a fall in the market value of associates in their kind of borrowing limits. These circumstances equity accounting affords a very good protection to lenders since an auditor is on difficult ground when he tries to argue that a fall in the value of a quoted investment is permanent, and, therefore, requires a write-off. Trust deeds are likely to operate with a weakness, in the interests of a trustee, in incorporating market values in the balance sheet where they have fallen below the book value. The way much of the balance sheet just seemed to melt away suggests that our thoughts on equity accounting would not come.

plete the purchase of 24.3m shares (£37m worth) by December 31. Then came the news that SUITS would provide a further 3.8m shares at a bargain price of 60p, (as against 142p for the first tranche) if the deal could be wheeled forward for completion a month earlier. Since then Carter Hawley has made it clear that it does not intend to take up this option. A point which may interest shareholders is that the original arrangements were binding on Carter Hawley, and that it is SUITS itself that took the initiative in renegotiating the terms of the deal. In this context the references to "changes in the economic climate" and "the general financial uncertainties" are phrases that have accompanied many a reverse takeover, appear in a different light. Granted, SUITS receives a massive cash injection two months earlier than expected, but it is effectively sacrificing £11m, or 30 per cent of the potential gross sum, for the privilege. At this stage one can only speculate as to what the week's circular will say. At June this year SUITS unsecured loans and overdrafts amounted to £10m, while the group was guaranteeing some £4.3m borrowings of other companies and associates. £2m of its cash mountain was to be used to reduce short term borrowings. Costs of financing, whisky stocks have risen this year, meanwhile the involvement of SUITS' associate International Caledonian Assn. in the Army & Navy redevelopment is possibly another vulnerable area. Or it could be just that SUITS have a speedy series of deals in mind, although these would have to be fairly dazzling to compensate for that £11m. We shall see.

Interim 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £70.3m Sales £63m (£47.7m) Pre-tax profits £5.86m (5.06m) Dividend gross 5.11p (3.95p)

British Home Stores Relative attractions British Home Stores' highly competitive pricing policy has reaped a double reward in the first 24 weeks to September 14. Not only has the group managed to escape the worst effects of the American company, Carter Hawley Hale, in a circle which has sent out early next week. Meanwhile, closer inquiry is a rather different complexion on the matter than today's enigmatic announcement appears to suggest. For the terms of the original Carter Hawley was to com-

per cent, benefited by around 3 per cent from increased selling area, and with the remaining 30 per cent or so split equally between inflation and volume. The improvement came across the board, with traditional sales mix of 25 per cent food, 7 per cent lighting and the remainder restaurants and general textile-oriented retailing did not really change. Pretax profits growth of 15.7 per cent is, however, helped by the £200,000 of higher net interest received arising from the temporary reinvestment of the £10m 10 per cent Euroloan.

The sales buoyancy is continuing and, indeed, increasing while cash flow is being helped by the upturn in the stockturn ratio back towards the 1972-73 level. So while there are few real worries on the turnover front, cost escalation and margin controls suggest caution as to the full year outcome. At this stage, ahead of what the Budget may reveal next month, one could be looking for a rise in pre-tax profits from £15.46m to perhaps £17m. At 155p, up 3p, BHS shares are selling at around 8.5 times prospective earnings and yielding 6.8 per cent; BHS having put the whole permitted 12 1/2 per cent on the interim. Even so, the yield is the problem and goes far toward explaining BHS's two point discount at the present M & S rating.

Interim 1974-75 (1973-74) Capitalization £70.3m Sales £63m (£47.7m) Pre-tax profits £5.86m (5.06m) Dividend gross 5.11p (3.95p)

William Baird Impact of falling share prices The encouraging news from William Baird is less for the trading front—although the results here are by no means depressing—than for the balance sheet. In common with other companies which account for a large part of their net worth in associated companies and investments, taken in at market value, Baird has had to contend with slumping stock market prices which have depressed balance sheet values and pushed up gearing ratios. For the moment, however, Baird seems to be coping reasonably well. Through realization from the investment fund and the sale of two spinning mills, it has improved the liquidity in the fund and repaid some borrowings so that overall debt utilization is now down on the year end and outstanding loans have been reduced from some £3.5m to £2m. So although assets are now down to 140p a share from 154p in March, the gearing ratio has remained much as it was and looking comfortable enough. The trading outlook is not so heartening, however. Those areas which performed strongly in the first half—the Dawson associate, Darchem and the Sierra Leone mining business which turned round to a profit of £134,000—are looking less happy in the second half. The Sierra Leone mine has just suffered some bad flooding and Dawson is slowing. But against that, Baird's own textile operations have recovered from barely breaking even during the three-day week and Butterfield Harvey has also improved strongly. Overall, then the second half may not be very much different from last year. But that supposes a prospective 3/4c ratio of ground at 60p, which looks high enough.

Interim 1974 (1973) Capitalization £6.75m Sales £26.1m (£24.3m) Pre-tax profits £1.40m (£1.56m) Dividend gross 4p (4p)

enigmatic dealing reholders in Scottish and several Investments can look ward to a more detailed extension of the decision to upgrade the terms of the deal in the American company, Carter Hawley Hale, in a circle which has sent out early next week. Meanwhile, closer inquiry is a rather different complexion on the matter than today's enigmatic announcement appears to suggest. For the terms of the original Carter Hawley was to com-

Business Diary: O rare Len Mather • St Patrick, Scot or not?

Institute of Bankers has in past been as stingy in hand-out honorary fellowships as k managers are with loans. y 14 have been conferred e institute was founded 879.



Hollywood

en Mather yesterday he to the fifteenth, joining a ct group of bankers ranging n Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, first honorary fellow who in drafted the Bills of Ex-ge Act which still governs cheque system. m Lord rlen, former Governor of the k of England who was ted last year.

Madison mildly hopes that "the error" was not Brander's, affirming "St Patrick was not a Scot: he was a Welshman, probably of Romanized family, who was kidnapped in his youth by Irish pirates." Bonner's protest is shriller, since both national pride and commercial interest seem to be at stake. Bonner is from Irish Distillers, whose brands of whisky include Jameson and Power's.

merely says that the soldiers of Henry II found the Irish boozing the stuff in the twelfth century. Now these are deep, nay, strong waters, and Business Diary's bestial venture upon them, and after today certainly proposes to do so no more.

St. Martin's St. Martin's Property Corporation yesterday broke the vow of silence that seemed to be operating when Business Diary called up on Tuesday to discuss the board changes arising out of the successful takeover by Investments of Kuwait.

Maurice Corina examines the threat to Britain's first new airliner for 13 years Hawker Siddeley gets its sums wrong

Sir Arnold Hall, the chairman, and the rest of Hawker Siddeley were not exactly popular in Whitehall yesterday. There is anger within the Government, the Civil Service, and among trade union leaders over the unilateral decision by the company to stop construction of Britain's first major civil aircraft for more than a decade.

Just who is to blame for the collapse of the plan to build the HS146, the quiet airliner, for which Hawker salesmen said they could find buyers for 400 on "pessimistic estimates"? It is only just over a year since Whitehall agreed a new-style aid-contract with Hawker, which promised jobs for 20,000 people and a profit to the taxpayer.

In return the taxpayer was to recover his investment by a series of sales, at a discounted cash flow return of 10 per cent in real terms. "Should the cost of developing the aircraft turn out to be higher than forecast—and Hawker Siddeley's record gives no ground for concern on this score—the company will bear full responsibility for any cost overruns not attributable to movements in the general price level," Mr Heselgrave said.

Work on the first entirely new British airliner for 13 years had begun in earnest, centring on the Hatfield plant with other group factories preparing a programme of support—along with equipment and materials subcontractors—and promising work for 20,000 people. The engine orders were earmarked for America (Avco Lycoming 502 turboprops) because Rolls-Royce had nothing suitable.

Podding (the engine housing) was to go to Short Brothers, in Belfast, and the French aviation group Aerospaiale got the wing supply work under the nose of the British Aircraft Corporation.

Not even four months from Europe about British state support for the airliner when there were others around could dampen Hawker's enthusiasm. During the summer, however, the company's relationship with Whitehall took a sudden turn for the worse. Labour's plans for nationalization of the aircraft industry came in for bitter criticism from Sir Arnold, who had not exactly endeared himself to Mr Wilson last year in a row over a deal involving the supply of Harriers to Spain.

Under the Whitehall report requirements, Hawker had to eat its words and give the hard facts. A letter was sent in July explaining the impact of cost inflation on the project. The review of prospects clearly pointed to cancellation, but the matter was left in the air as Farnborough approached.

What the Government had been told was that the selling price per aircraft now had to be projected at £3m and not an already revised £1.75m each. Some £10m had already been spent on the project, which had now yielded a full-scale mock-up for trial installation of systems before their incorporation in the first production aircraft.

Shareholders received no news that anything was wrong as the summer drew in. Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn at the Department of Industry, wrestling with such problems as Concorde and Court Line. But, internally, Hawker Siddeley was becoming alarmed at the costs of its programme.

Inflation had savaged the 1973 estimate. Equipment suppliers had similar problems. It was clear that the first £1.5m allocated for each aircraft had become a hopeless miscalculation. Sales prospects also looked bleak in the wake of the energy crisis.

British Airways, perhaps the most important single customer, had its own financial worries and could not firm up a substantial order to cover the phasing out of Viscounts and the end of the Trident programme.

The theme of its promotion at Farnborough was that the airliner was an illustration of Whitehall's new approach to backing air projects. "By fair investment in strong management" was the slogan blazoned on the stand. It was little wonder that everyone was startled when the show opened with Hawker Siddeley's revelation that the project was in doubt. Mr Benn was due to visit the show and the company must have calculated that he would be under pressure to say something about Government intentions.

Relations with Whitehall deteriorated when Sir Arnold wrote to all employees attacking Labour's nationalization programme. Mr Benn could only hint at possible government action to save the project—and soon the election delayed everything. The result was to be speedily followed by Tuesday's announcement that the company's work on the project would cease from next Monday, with up to 250 workers dismissed.

Here the matter rests. Mr Benn is now landed with the final responsibility—offer new terms tied to nationalization, or in accept the company's action. If it is the latter, Sir Arnold cannot expect to escape some scathing criticism, deserved or not, for his government's mistaken estimate made in an inflationary situation.

Officials such as Mr D. le B. Jones, deputy secretary, and the head of the Department of Industry's air division, Mr A. Warrington, began an evaluation of the options, aware that the HS146 was to be a main feature of the Government's own stand at the Farnborough air show, to which customers from all over the world were coming.

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Harsh realities for the insurance industry

Insurance bonds have represented good value for money, even without early surrender guarantees. With surrender values they are even better investments, but a source of potential trouble, as Jessel Securities, the parent of London Indemnity and General Insurance, which sold a large amount of them, has found out to its cost.

This is patently true in the case of LIGI. Guaranteed income bonds began life in 1969 as modest investments offered by companies such as Commercial Union, one of the first in the field, to use up the surplus tax-free concessions on their annuity funds. The LIGI bonds were the same in essence, but the trappings were different.

The LIGI bond effectively gave investors an option to leave their money with the company if interest rates fell or to take it out if they rose. It is a 10-year contract offering 95 per cent surrender values in the first year rising to 100 per cent by the fifth year. Above average commission rates were offered to brokers selling the bonds.

The net result was that from a very small capital base initially (£1.5 million) the company took on over £100m of guaranteed income bond business. The money was invested to match the liabilities at redemption, but, as has now become apparent, was inadequate to meet the running liabilities of early surrenders.

Who could foresee interest rates more than doubling in that period? The fault must come back in directors who, when the scale of liabilities was pointed out to them, failed to provide for it.

The Government should have acted to atop the frantic scramble to offer higher and higher yielding income bonds in the 1973 Budget, when such action was widely expected. The extra year's grace meant that companies, such as LIGI, offering relatively lower couponed bonds, suffered from withdrawals.

Again, the failure of the Government to impose stricter controls on the capital structure of insurance companies in relation to the amount of business they write is relevant. The Insurance Companies Amendment Act will alter this, but it has come too late for LIGI policyholders.

Margaret Stone

Hutchison International advertisement featuring the company logo and text: "Confidence in the future expressed by the Chairman, Sir Douglas Clague. 1973 proved a highly satisfactory year for almost all sections of the Group. This success was achieved in spite of the obvious unsettled worldwide conditions. The attributable pre-tax Group profit for the year ended 31 March 1974, less minority interests, amounts to HK\$206,373,000, and after allowing for taxation of HK\$29,529,000, the consolidated profit after tax is HK\$176,844,000. The full Accounts show the following major points: 1. All dealing losses, and all losses incurred by trading companies, including share dealing companies, have been written off before arriving at the net profit figure. 2. The unrealised difference between cost and market value on quoted investments other than subsidiaries and associates has been written off to Profit and Loss Account. This has resulted in the writing off of some 218 million HK dollars in the parent company's accounts. 3. During the year, consolidated capital reserves, not including those of associated companies, have increased by 385 million HK dollars, and 100 million of this has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account leaving a net increase of 285 million HK dollars. DIVIDENDS Interim dividends totalling 14 cents already paid absorb HK\$29,571,000 (1972/73 - HK\$19,865,000). The Directors recommend payment of a final dividend of 20 cents per share absorbing HK\$50,526,000 (1972/73 - HK\$33,088,000). Whilst it has been our practice for a number of years to pay a first and second interim dividend, the Directors feel that in view of current world conditions it would be wiser to adopt the more usual procedure of paying one interim dividend in March, with the final in October or early November. It at some future date, the Directors feel that it would be in shareholders' interest to revert to the former practice they will certainly do so. GEOGRAPHICAL DISPOSITION It was not very long ago that it was unfashionable to hold all one's assets and to conduct the major part of one's business in Hong Kong, and the larger companies, having diversified internally, were urged by their professional advisers to diversify internationally in order to up-grade their rating. The result generally has, frankly, been far from profitable all round. Nevertheless, in our own case, these investments have proved a hedge, and it is to be hoped that in due course they will make a really worthwhile contribution to profits. Seventy per cent of our investments are in Hong Kong, 18% in the United Kingdom, 5% in Australia, 5% in Singapore/Malaysia, and 2% spread over five other countries. As regards classification of the Group's interests, approximately 14.3% is in banking, finance and investments, 30% in commercial and industrial, 15% in property, 13.1% in shipping and docks, 7.7% in textiles, 5.8% in civil engineering, 5.6% in gilt-edged securities, 4.1% in television, cinema and newspapers, and the balance of 4.4% represents our other activities. THE FUTURE In view of the international financial and business situation, I consider it rash to endeavour to forecast future events. We have presently much going for us, and we are well set to participate to the full in any improvements in world circumstances as a result of our diversification both geographically and by trades. Subject to the overall global situation, we will be in a position to present results for the current trading year which shareholders will find satisfactory. This has been a year of very hard work for all concerned, and I wish once again to offer on my own and your behalf, our sincere thanks to the management and staff. Copies of the report and accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Hutchison International Ltd., Prince's Building, 20th Floor, Hong Kong or from the U.K. Representative, 38 Savile Row, London W1X 1AG.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Brook Street provision for impact of Australian devaluation

By David Mott

For the second time this week diminished interim profits are reported by an employment agency. On Monday it was the turn of Reed Executive and now Brook Street Bureau of Mayfair's pre-tax is cut from £901,000 to £859,000 with the possibility that the full term may not reach last year's £1.8m.

Mr Eric Hurst, joint chairman, says his earlier forecast of slightly higher interim profits proved to be "reasonably accurate". But he adds that last month's devaluation of the Australian dollar has altered the position and the company has adopted the conservative policy of taking into account the full impact of the move.

Thus, exceptional and extraordinary items of £81,000 have been charged, with £63,000 coming off before the pre-tax is struck.

Trading volume in all sectors increased (invoiced charges rose from £5.8m to £7.6m), but margins were cut, largely because of the three-day week and costs. Australian companies more than doubled their turnover and almost trebled profits.

On the current economic scene Mr Hurst looks to some relaxation of price legislation and a return of business confidence generally. On the market the shares closed 2p higher at 33p and the dividend is increased from an adjusted 1.55p to 1.75p.

Green's Economisers accelerate

A sparkling set of half-time results by Green's Economisers Group show profits and turnover substantially ahead. The group looks well set to achieve fresh records this term.

Taxable profits soared by over 60 per cent from £390,000 to £626,000 on turnover up from £2.6m to £3.6m. The board is raising the interim dividend from 1.05p to 1.47p which represents one half of the maximum dividend permitted for 1974 and shareholders are given a share/scrup option. Mr S. L. Green, the chairman, says the higher turnover reflects not only price escalation but also a larger volume of production, while the trading profit was increased by the return to profitability of J. W. Harrison, the group's iron founding subsidiary.

The order books stand at record levels and barring unforeseen developments he says real growth should continue at least for the remainder of 1974 and into 1975.

Erith see little growth in second leg

Although profits and turnover of Erith & Co, the London-based builders' merchants, made good headway in the first half to June 30, lower interest receivable will trim the result in the full year. Last term there was a record £870,000. From turnover showing an increase of 26 per cent from £4.8m to £6m, trading profits were returned at £362,000 (£296,000). But interest receivable is more than halved from £39,000 to £16,000 after which taxable profits showed an increase of 12 per cent from £335,000 to £378,000. The trading profit includes £64,000 from 1973 acquisitions.

The interim dividend is being stepped up from 2.25p to 2.53p and the board expect to raise the final payment by the maximum permitted amount, from 3.26p to 3.66p, making the full year's total 6.19p against 5.51p.

Stock markets

Financial issues remain unsettled

The rally in the equity market ran out of support in late dealings yesterday, when leading stocks found themselves unable to withstand a bout of profit-taking. Earlier, share prices were forging ahead again, although there were signs that the shadow of the Jessel share suspensions had fallen more heavily over the rest of the market.

The FT index touched 210.9 at midday but dropped back towards the close, finishing at 206.0, a net rise of only 0.3 points. The Times index closed at 80.07, a rise of 0.39.

Turnover by recorded bargains of 7.035 showed a further increase. But much of the business again reflected internal activity—bear closing or technical buying in markets short of stock.

The market opened lower, with jobbers cautiously marking prices down on the expectation of profit-taking sellers. But predictions of a substantial inflationary move in the November Budget, together with renewed hints that some Arab States might soon act to reduce oil prices, brought fresh buying.

Financial issues, however, looked unsettled from the outset, as the market assessed the implications of the problems at Jessel. The nervousness was aggravated by news that Edward Bates was selling off Welfare Insurance. Determined selling of Slater Walker Securities drove the price down to 51p, although shares then rallied.

Once again, shortage of stock pushed prices ahead sharply, and it took only a mild bout of profit taking to bring prices off the top. ICI, having touched 170p, closed at 165p. Courtauld closed at 72p after 73p, and Reed International at 160p after 161p.

Glaxo Holdings, still helped by their increased profit figures, advanced to 222p initially, but slipped back to 214p at the end of the day.

Further buying of engineering shares was reported. Hawker Siddeley shook off the effects of the decision to halt work on the HS 146 circuit and moved up by 6p to 190p. With first quarter profit figures due today, shares in Plessey strengthened. Other good features included EMI and BSR.

During the morning, there was further demand for share and consumer issues. British Home Stores, 156p ahead of their profits statement, held up well to close at 155p. But Marks & Spencer at 123p, Mothercare at 110p, were below their best levels. The agreement to higher terms lifted House of Fraser to 50p, but Scottish Universal Investment Trust fell to 67p. Food shares remained firm, but in the hotel section, J. Lyons "A" shares gave up part of their recent gain.

Improving trends in building society finances, together with a report from Nationwide Building Society of a small but welcome recovery in house prices, brought a general improvement in share prices on the building pitch. G. Wimpey, Taylor Woodrow, R. Costain and AP

Profits offset investment dip at Provident Life

Provident Life Association of London made an improved profit both from investment income and general underwriting in the six months to June 30.

Although investments of the general insurance business suffered a depreciation because of current financial conditions, this was largely offset by the profit of the half year so that the solvency margin remained substantially over the statutory requirements.

In ensure that this margin is maintained with expanding premium income, the holding company intends before the end of the year to raise the issued capital of the United Standard Insurance from £800,000 to £1m.

On the life side new sums assured were down from £33.4m to £30.1m, annual premiums stood at £702,000 (£685,000) and single premiums £122,000 (£110,000). New annuities were £85,000 (£280,000).

In reduce further the disparity between the interim and final dividends the half-time distribution goes up from 3.12p to 4.02p.

No dividend at Bk & Commercial

Hopes that shareholders would receive a dividend equal to the 1p paid by Bank & Commercial Holdings last year, have been dashed by a £455,000 loss for the second half, against a profit of £431,000 a year earlier.

No dividend is being recommended. This result leaves the group with a loss for the full year of £399,000, before a tax credit of £102,000, against a taxable profit of £605,000. Turnover eased from £3.11m to £2.14m, while earnings a share came out at nil, against 2.3p.

The loss is given after adding a surplus of £109,000 on the sale of investment properties, less a transfer to capital reserves of £45,000. At the attributable level, a profit of £355,000 has been turned into a loss of £297,000.

Interim slide at Aberthaw

A sharp fall in first-half profits at Aberthaw & Bristol Channel Portland Cement is attributed by the board to a steep rise in the cost of raw materials, a fall in sales, delays in obtaining cement price rises until May 20, plus the effects of the three-day week. Taxable profits are down from £602,000 to £242,000, although turnover went ahead from £4.69m to £4.73m.

Cement prices were raised for the second time on September 2, and results since the end of June have shown a marked upswing. Consequently, the board is looking for a considerable improvement in second-half profits. However, it is hard to forecast because costs are still rising and demand for cement products remains uncertain with the depressed state of the building industry.

Newsprint jolt to Guardian

Guardian & Manchester Evening News, owners of The Guardian, have produced turnover in the year to March 31 last showing an increase of 18 per cent from £17.5m to a record £20.6m, but taxable profits show a slight decline from £2.74m to £2.69m. Current year profits, however, are expected to show a substantial decline.

Mr P. W. Gibbings, who last year replaced Mr L. P. Scott as chairman, says that on the cost side inflation took its inevitable and very heavy toll, in particular the price of newsprint increased by about 40 per cent

Johnson Group Cleaners

Johnson Group Cleaners referred yesterday in reports which described it as an associate company of Jessel Securities. This was incorrect, it said. Jessel and its subsidiaries held less than 20 per cent of the equity voting rights and were not represented on the board or in the management.

Merchants' Warehousing

In reporting pre-tax profits up £15,000 to £214,000 Dublin-based Merchants' Warehousing say general profitability depends to a large extent on the ability to keep as much control as possible over escalating costs. Earnings a share rose from 4.63p to 5.24p and the total distribution from 3.25p to 3.5p.

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies.

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year total	Prev year
Ayrshire Metal (25p) Int	1.3	1.25	—	—	3.0
Bk & Commercial	Nil	—	2/11	—	1
Brook St Bureau (10p) Int	1.75	1.55†	—	—	5.62†
Brit Home Stores (25p) Int	5.13	3.94	1/1	—	9.36
Chase Manhattan Qtr	50	15.11	22*	—	200*
City of Oxford (25p) Int	0.78	0.75	—	—	2.95
Cradley Printing (10p)	1.19	1.1	1/1	1.19	1.1
Dualvest (15p) Int	2.75	2.76	29/11	—	5.36
Erith & Co (25p) Int	2.53	2.25	26/11	6.19§	5.51
Green's Economiser (25p) Int	1.47*	1.05	16/12	—	2.62
Herburburg Brooks (25p)	1.3	1.25	—	1.3	1.25
Merchants' Warehousing (25p) Int	2.62	2.37	—	3.5	3.25
Nitrin Inds I.T. (11) S Int	1.21	1	9/12	—	4.3
Ogilvy & Mather (52) Qtr	22.5*	16*	29/11	—	61*
Provident Life (25p) Int	4.02††	3.12	1/1	—	8.26
Westwood Inv (25p) Int	1.3	1.25	20/12	—	2.61

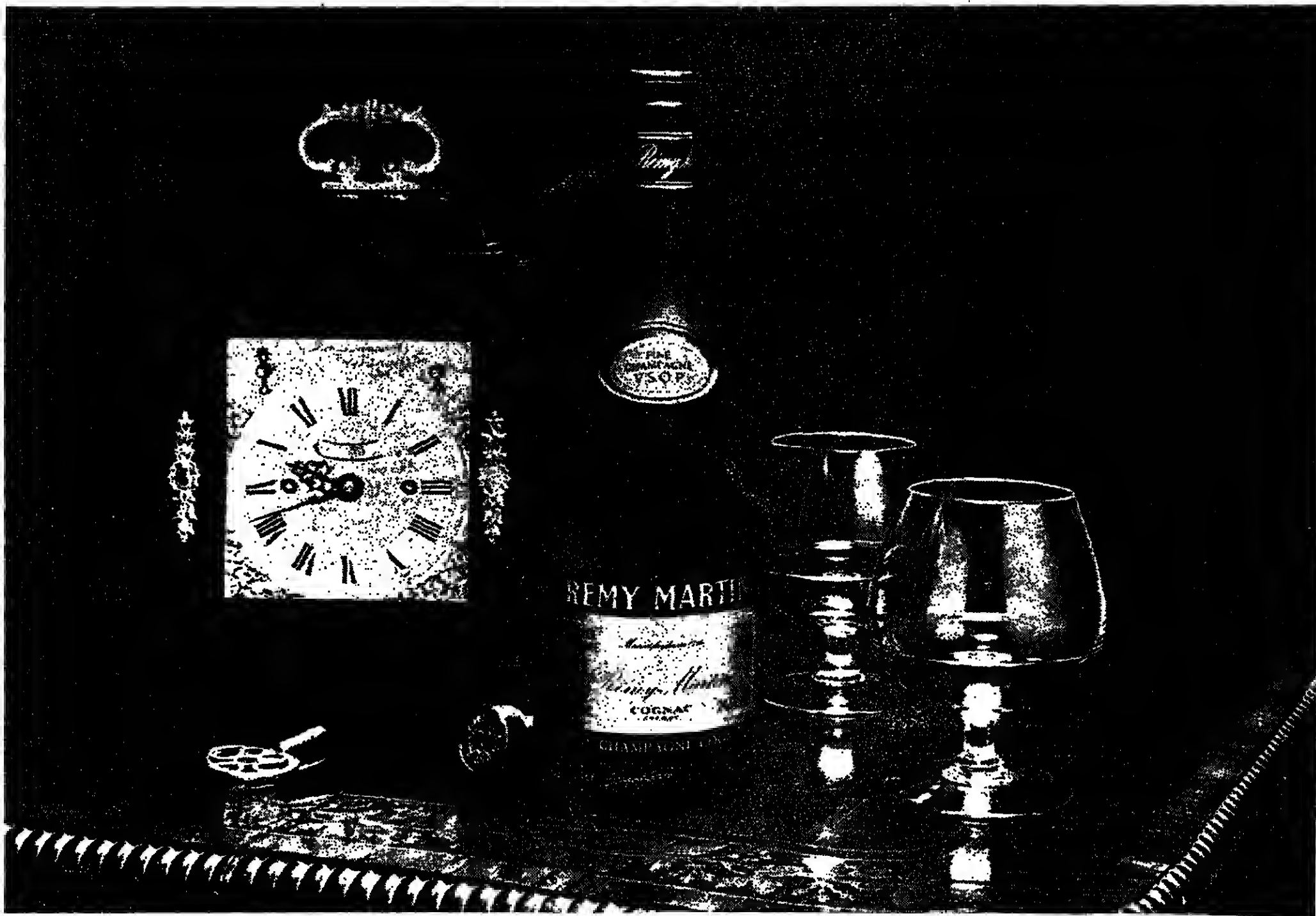
* Adjusted for scrip. † Cents a share. ‡ Forecast. †† Increased to reduce disparity.

Hutchison in good trim

In his annual report to shareholders of Hutchison International, Sir Douglas Clague, the chairman, says that this Hong Kong-based group will be in a position in present satisfactory results for the present trading year, subject to the overall global situation. The group is well placed to participate fully in any improvements in world circumstances as a result of its diversification both geographically and by trades, but precise forecasts are not possible.

However, the board has noticed that economic difficulties overseas such as exchange problems, restrictions on dividends and other similar problems have militated against the expansion.

Cognac Remy Martin



Reve small bracket clock, signed by Thomas Tompion (1689-1738).

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

Sugar prices hit new heights

A fresh burst of strength took London SUGAR prices to new all-time highs yesterday. The daily price was lifted 20 to 4400 a long ton...

Money Market Rates

Table of Money Market Rates including Treasury Bills, Bank of England, and various interest rates.

The Times Share Indices

Table of The Times Share Indices including the Times Industrial Index, Times All-Share Index, and various sector indices.

Henry Boot plans listing

Henry Boot, the Sheffield-based building and contracting concern, is planning to apply later this year for an introduction of its ordinary shares on the Stock Exchange...

Amex take Le Nickel stake

Announcing third quarter earnings up from 97c to \$1.59 a share, Amex yesterday confirmed it had bought nearly 30.7 per cent of Le Nickel for \$2.1 million...

French cocoa bean grindings down

French cocoa bean grindings in the third quarter of 1974 were around 7,500 tonnes, provisional figures from the Chambre Syndicale de Chocolaterie...

Drop in Malaysian tin production forecast

Malaysia's tin production this year is expected to drop from 71,700 tonnes in 1973 to 69,000 tonnes, Mr Paul Leong Khoo...

Dox Chemical lost a fraction

Dox Chemical lost a fraction, although it reported sharply higher third quarter earnings after a market closure yesterday. It also forecast a large increase in net for the year compared with a year earlier.

Wall Street

New York, Oct 16.—Spillover profit-taking from yesterday's rebound in stock prices was lower again. However, at noon the market was above the worst points over the previous four sessions...

Foreign exchange

The United States dollar closed against most European currencies on the currency markets today. A forecast by United States Secretary of State James Callaghan...

Bank Base Rates

Table of Bank Base Rates for various banks including Barclays, Lloyds, and others.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Table listing Authorized Units, Insurance, and Offshore Funds with their respective details.

Forward Levels

Table of Forward Levels for various currencies and commodities.

Spot Position of Sterling

Table of Spot Position of Sterling including market rates and various indicators.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat index of European share prices was provisionally at 107.71 on October 15 against 105.91 a week earlier.

Recent Issues

Table of Recent Issues including various bonds and securities.

Canadian Prices

Table of Canadian Prices for various commodities and currencies.

Oil prices

Table of Oil prices for various grades and regions.

Oil prices

Table of Oil prices for various grades and regions.

NY silver futures gain 14 cents

New York, Oct 16.—COMEX SILVER futures were up 14 cents to 14.00 a pound on the New York Mercantile Exchange...

Company Announcements

Company Announcements including various news items from different companies.

Company Announcements

Company Announcements including various news items from different companies.

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Stock Exchange Prices

Rally boils over

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Oct 14. Dealings End Oct 25. Contango Day, Oct 28. Settlement Day, Nov 5.
 § Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

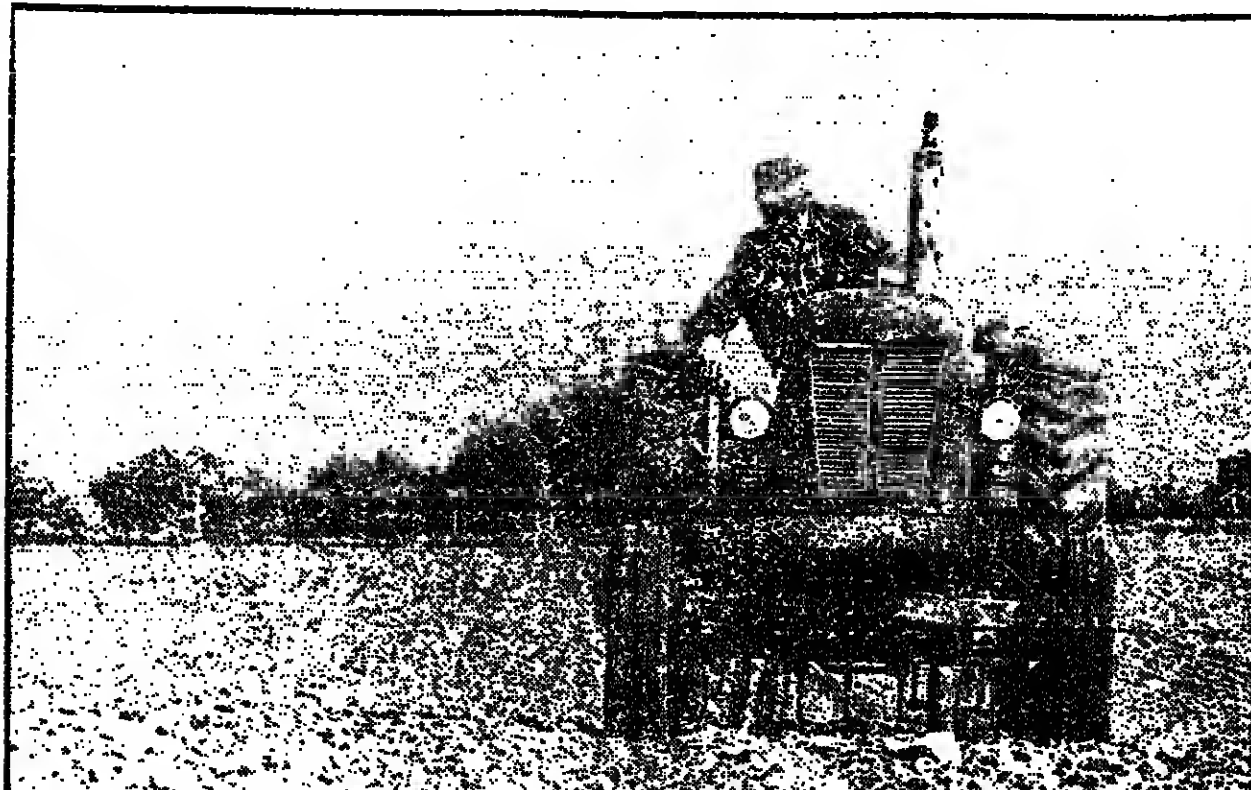
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1974 High	1974 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	1974 High	1974 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	1974 High	1974 Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld
100	100	British Funds	100	0	0	0	100	100	Commercial and Industrial	100	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	0	0	0
100	100	Commonwealth and Foreign	100	0	0	0	100	100	Local Authorities	100	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	0	0	0
100	100	Dollar Stocks	100	0	0	0	100	100	Banks and Discounts	100	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	0	0	0
100	100	Breweries and Distilleries	100	0	0	0	100	100	Insurance	100	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	0	0	0
100	100	Mines	100	0	0	0	100	100	Investment Trusts	100	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	0	0	0
100	100	Oil	100	0	0	0	100	100	Property	100	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	0	0	0
100	100	Rubber	100	0	0	0	100	100	Miscellaneous	100	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	0	0	0
100	100	Shipping	100	0	0	0	100	100	Financial Trusts	100	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	0	0	0

مكتبة الامم

Denmark

a Special Report



troget, a main pedestrian street in Copenhagen. These streets are usually paved and motor vehicles are banned, except for eliveries. Right: one of Jutland's farmers, many of whom are growing more corn and producing fewer cattle.

Seven political parties voted into this Government

Geoffrey Smith

has been fashionable only for British Liberals quote Denmark as the prime example to prove Liberal minority government works. This is not use it is the only exam- Canadian experience in at years might he consid more relevant to the sh system. But Den- does provide quite ing evidence of how a can run the govern- without having to win many of the voters first. ther it is a case to be ated is another matter. e Danes were somewhat aback after their elec- last December to find they had voted 10 par- instead of five into the sting, that all the five ously represented had returned with fewer bers, and that the id largest party was the re Progress Party of Vogens Glistrup.

reducing the Civil Service. His success and the general fragmentation of the new Parliament indicated the widespread public disenchantment with the whole process of government. There were particular reasons for the failure of the Social Democrats—party divisions over whether to join the EEC; high taxation and heavy bureaucracy, with which they were especially associated; the personality of their leader, Mr Anker Jorgensen, who had not won much approval as Prime Minister. But the malaise went farther than dissatisfaction with a single party. The voters had at one and the same time expressed their disapproval of all established political parties and made it more difficult for the politicians to win their confidence back. Government could not be easy in a Folketing where 150 seats were divided between 10 parties.

seats. Mr Poul Hartling and his colleagues realized from the beginning that such a government could not hope to impose its will on Parliament. They pursued quite a different policy. They sought where they could to prevent measures coming forward that were too contentious. This was an exercise in deliberate restraint to avoid parliamentary confrontations. But a country in Denmark's difficult economic situation could not possibly just drift along avoiding any unpopular policy that would require parliamentary support, so the positive aspect of the Government's approach has been to forge a succession of parliamentary alliances, the composition of which has changed according to the issue. They have sought support wherever they could find it on different questions.

there always seems to be an election around the corner. So it has been this year. There was a big crisis in May before Parliament agreed to a number of tax increases. For a time it seemed that the Government was bound to fall. But after a week of hard and feverish negotiation the seven non-socialist parties in the Folketing came together to approve the package. But that compromise did not bring political calm. There was still need for agreement on a package of economic and tax reform plans. For some two months until a final settlement was reached a few weeks ago there was a period of persistent crisis with another election heir; widely forecast. Whether this was a real or contrived crisis is open to dispute. There was much wheeling and dealing before the Government secured a majority, which they found hard to obtain.

the vulnerability of the Government's position but also the reluctance of the other parties to take advantage of it. Had they been prepared to vote for each other's votes of no confidence it would have been a different story. Their reluctance to do so suggested that for all the commotion they were afraid of precipitating another election. This has been the key to Danish politics this year. The established political parties have been nervous and uncertain of the electorate. The opinion polls and their own internal difficulties have not encouraged the main opposition party, the Social Democrats, to seek another election quickly. But it is more than just the weakness of one large party. Last year's election was such a profound shock because the conclusions to be drawn from it were essentially negative. It showed that the voters were fed up with high taxes and a proliferating administration, both of which are seen as much targets for criticism. But it also showed that

the voters had no confidence in any political party to put matters right. Nor indeed would it be easy to do so suddenly. What the voters appear to be demanding is not a change in a few specific policies but a deeper adjustment in the conduct of the state. Throughout Scandinavia in the past year or so there has been evidence of growing dissatisfaction with the burdens and restraints of the society that years of social democracy have fashioned. Nowhere else has the reaction been so sharp or so negative as in Denmark. She provides the most dramatic example of what may now be a fact of Scandinavian life: that the era of strong governments is over. Sweden may be the one exception, but there the present strength of the Social Democratic Government depends on an adroit parliamentary manoeuvre rather than outright success at the polls. So the real question for Danish politics whenever the election may come, and it surely cannot be very long delayed, will be not so much who wins but whether there is any winner at all.

There are two ways of doing business in Denmark

There's the hard way

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DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK

Farms have to forsake the old way

by Leonard Amey

Danish agriculture, geared to take advantage of conditions existing in the immediate postwar years, has since been forced into quite drastic changes. Entry into the European Economic Community has not had the beneficial effects for which some farming politicians had hoped, although some price issues have been eased.

In the early 1950s the whole scene was dominated by flourishing export market, which accounted for well over half the country's trade balance. Britain, still not free of rationing, seemed ready to take any quantity of butter and lard. Germany, in the process of reconstruction, almost as readily absorbed slaughter cattle and cheese.

All were provided in consistent quantity and quality by a network of producer cooperatives from Denmark's typical small farms. They could boast that both home and export demand was met without the fiscal protection and price subsidies obtaining nearly everywhere else.

The farms' main saleable output was in cattle, dairy products and pigs; 90 per cent bad some cattle, 85 per cent kept pigs. Little feed was bought in and the sharp rise in import prices at the time of the Korean war affected Danish livestock production a great deal less than elsewhere in Europe.

Two things contributed to this. One was the large acreage of fodder roots grown for cattle feed. The other was the use of returned skim milk from Danish hutter manufacture, together with home-grown barley, as the basic diet of pigs better adapted to manufacture than any others in the world.

The farms, which occupied more than two-thirds of the country's agricultural area and were responsible for about three-quarters of its livestock production, were small but intensive. Deliberate policy over many years had tailored them to the capabilities of a farming family, even though by tradition most farmers' sons went off to work elsewhere, getting new experience and some capital for marriage and setting up on their own.

It was easier for them to set up in farming than in most parts of Europe. Land prices were not exorbitant, credit facilities were ample and interest rates on loans

continued on next page

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Andelsbanken today has total assets of more than six thousand million Danish Kroner and its fields of specialisation include import-export finance, foreign exchange trading and detailed advisory services on the investment, economic, financial and legal aspects of business in and with Denmark.

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Shipbuilders' order books filled and full employment assured for a year ahead

by Geoffrey Dudd

In a period of general uncertainty for Danish industry, the shipyards are the only main sector to present convincingly optimistic predictions. If the shipbuilders are not included, Danish industry has experienced this year a reduction in the overall volume of orders.

The shipyards, however, entered 1974 with orders on the books for 77 vessels of 3,200,000 gross tons, and full employment in prospect well into 1975, with some yards busy until 1977. While the bulk of this tonnage

will come from the Odense Shipyard, which builds tankers between 300,000 and 500,000 tons, the smaller yards have also done well. After the difficulties and near liquidation of the Burmeister & Wain yard in 1970, and the reluctant provision of a credit guarantee by the Danish Government, it was generally expected that this yard would be forced to close within a few years.

Some surprise was therefore caused in September when the major share holder, and deputy chairman, Mr. Jan Bonde Nielsen, announced that the shipyard had obtained control of the yard's motor factory. This asset had been

put under separate management in 1971 as part of a reorganization, and was generally considered the most viable part of the old company. Reorganization of the production system in collaboration with trade unions, the sale of some assets, and a change to series production of bulk carriers, have contributed to improving the company's economic prospects. The yard's repair section was closed, even though it was profitable, in which it appeared that Burmeister & Wain was prepared to make anything larger than tin cans, was abandoned. Projects to build oil platforms, bridges, crane

beams and other engineering tasks were given up, and the target now is to build seven standard bulk carriers of 60,000 tons each year. This was decided after the success of the yard's smaller bulk carrier of 52,000 tons. Altogether contracts were obtained for 23 of these vessels and 19 have already been delivered. The 60,000 tons design appears to be equally successful; nine have already been ordered by British and Danish shipping companies. The takeover of the motor factory immediately inspired trade unions to call for revision of labour contracts. But as Mr. Bonde

Nielsen explains it, the takeover is a life insurance policy which was made possible only by using liquid capital obtained partly from the sale of the huge office complex known to Copenhagen as the Desert Fortress.

Since it came under separate management in 1971 the motor factory has paid a dividend only in 1973, of 6 per cent. But new motor designs to go into production soon are claimed to have excellent sales prospects, and the takeover means that the shipyard can now be sure it can obtain motors for the bulk carriers.

Both Odense Shipyard and Burmeister & Wain build mainly for the international market, although Danish companies also buy their vessels, and Odense is a part of the A. P. Moller shipping concern. A third Danish yard has done well in recent years by concentrating on the home market. Here also series production has been applied, in the construction of fast, modern coastal freighters. The Frederikshavn Shipyard, in Jutland, makes coasters up to 1,600 tons in batches of a dozen or more.

Development of the Danish coaster fleet, the bulk of which has been built at Frederikshavn, is connected with existing tax and office staff to invest in

much else in Denmark. To promote modernization of the fleet, Danish authorities have introduced extremely favourable tax deductions for ship investments, together with special interest loans.

These measures meant that almost anyone with a medium income could obtain a share in a ship and have practically the entire investment paid in effect by the taxation department. It was not long before Danes started to call the companies formed to make use of these advantages the "panty built at Frederikshavn, is encouraged their secretaries and office staff to invest in

Most of the coasters built in this way come from Frederikshavn Shipyard, and several of the coaster companies are well-managed businesses which earn respectable profits. Over the past 10 years the average Danish coaster has grown in size and would be more accurately described as a smaller general cargo vessel.

Besides churning out these coasters—the average time from keel-laying to delivery is now about two months—the Frederikshavn yard has built other vessels. One is the catamaran freighter Bacat I, which has encountered so much difficulty in British ports. This

ship transports loaded barges, and has shown it can provide a fast cargo turnaround without the need for cranes or wharfage space. Bacat I is an offshoot from one of the serious Danish coaster companies, and was designed by the Frederikshavn yard on the basis of an idea developed by the owner, Mr. G. Drobse. The owners consider Bacat I to be successful as a vessel, and plans have already been completed for a bigger ship based on the same system. But it will not be built until a satisfactory agreement has been reached to allow it to operate in British ports.

British ports.

Breweries stand united at the top of the continental beer exporting league

by Robert Andrews

Because leading Danish breweries have endowed institutions devoted to the arts and scientific research, drinking beer has a wider social acceptance in Denmark than in many other countries. This may show why that the Danes are past-masters in the gentle art of finding a useful moral justification for doing something enjoyable.

It could explain the size of home sales by the breweries, but can have little influence on the considerable expansion abroad by Danish breweries in recent years.

Denmark is the continent's biggest beer exporter, selling about 2,500,000 hectolitres abroad every year. There is also a very considerable production of Danish beer abroad, based on Danish-owned or licensed plants in Britain, Yugoslavia, Cyprus, Turkey, Malawi, Iran, Malaysia, Brazil, the United States and Canada. Most of this expansion has come after the Second World War, and direct exports are now made to some 150 markets.

Denmark has 23 brewing companies and 27 separate breweries. The industry is dominated by the United Breweries, formed in 1970 by an amalgamation of Carlsberg and Tuborg. Even before this the two biggest breweries had been friendly competitors with a market-sharing agreement set up at the start of the century. The United Breweries became the fifth biggest in Europe and is controlled by the Carlsberg Foundation. United now supplies about

86 per cent of the beer consumed in Denmark.

In the Copenhagen area, Danes can be classified into Carlsberg or Tuborg drinkers, for the United Breweries have kept both brands alive, and in this sense the amalgamation has not brought any change. But there are also a number of smaller, regional breweries which have a steady local market for their products, and live on amicable terms with the United Breweries.

When it was founded in the last century, Carlsberg was one of the first industries to be set up in Denmark, and it quickly obtained a dominant position. Tuborg was initially started for the purpose of exporting beer, but had little success at home or abroad until it developed the light lager which is almost the only type of beer consumed in Denmark today.

Skills a separate commodity

The two companies collaborated almost from the beginning. In 1881, for example, Carlsberg provided yeasts and technical and scientific assistance to help Tuborg.

Danish breweries have spent considerable time and effort to improve their technology, and in recent years these skills have become an important separate export through independent consulting companies as well as the established breweries. One of the smaller companies, Faxe, has grown very rapidly in recent years, using a combination of excellent innov-

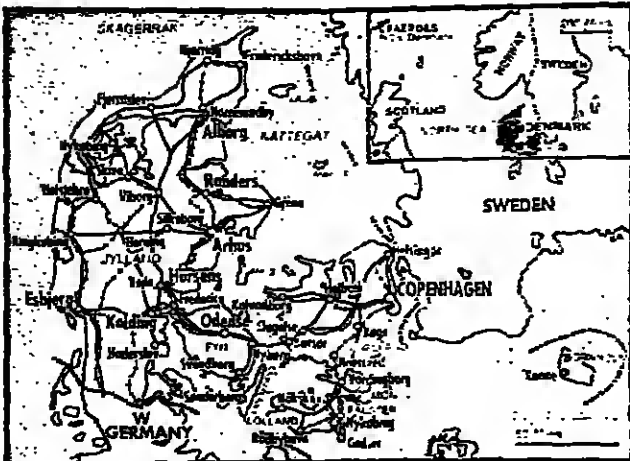
ation and aggressive advertising.

Faxe was the first to introduce canned beers in Denmark, after a long and rather absurd public debate on the pollution dangers of empty beer cans had run its course. Other breweries have since followed suit, and canned beer sales have grown steadily.

The Carlsberg breweries were founded by Jacob C. Jacobsen, an industrialist who started the Danish tradition of associating beer with the arts and science. He devoted large sums to public services during his lifetime, and in 1876 formed the Carlsberg Foundation to promote the arts. The foundation is administered by a board appointed by the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences, and now owns and controls the brewery.

While beer is sufficiently socially acceptable in Denmark to be served as a standard drink with hospital meals, wine has also grown more popular. Consumption increased by 80 per cent from 1961 to 1971, and Denmark's entry into the European Economic Community has stimulated the sale of wines made from the grape, as well as the fruit wines made locally from blackcurrants, cherries, elderberries, blackberries and strawberries.

There are no giants in the Danish wine field comparable to the United Breweries. A dozen companies compete on the home market and in exporting fruit wines and liqueurs. Although the Danish producers must rely only on berries and local fruits, Denmark has managed to become an important supplier of dessert wines to the United States.



Denmark is the largest European beer exporting country. Two stages in the production of Faxe beer, the original Danish canned beer, are shown here. Above: the bottling plant. Right: bottle inspection by a controller wearing protective mask.



Setting up in Denmark

Denmark - springboard to Scandinavia

Denmark is a springboard to Scandinavia for many foreign enterprises, due to its geographical location and importance as a trading centre.

The climate for investment is good - for instance, Denmark has one of the lowest rates of company taxation in Europe and the most flexible regional development provisions, which allow for low-interest government loans and subsidies amounting to as much as 25 per cent of the total investment.

Copenhagen Handelsbank, Denmark's largest bank, has just published a new edition of "Setting up in Denmark", a survey of the legal and financial aspects of foreign investment in Denmark. The publication is meant to serve as an introduction to local conditions, and is available on demand.

Should you require further information and assistance - for example, contact with particular Danish authorities - we suggest that you get in touch with our Trade Promotion Department.

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Farms have to end old ways

continued from preceding page

kept low. Technical training was general (as it still is) and there was a well developed advisory service.

Between 1951 and 1961 there was only minor change in farm structure and farm systems. In places, the largest holdings were still being broken down and there was some fall in the number of those under 25 acres. But there was one significant change, a balking during the decade of agricultural manpower.

Denmark, especially its eastern half, was becoming increasingly industrialized and urbanized, with a fast-rising standard of living not easily matched on the small farm. To meet the manpower gap, farming had to be mechanized.

Dairying, still demanding in manpower, was the first to come under attack. World butter prices fell and the average herd size was too small to adopt the low labour methods of the country's chief international competitor. Low cost systems based on grass with cheap winter housing of large numbers of cows were ruled out by the small area of farms.

By 1971 the number of dairy herds had fallen from 185,000 in the early 1950s to less than 90,000. Herd size had increased but still averaged only between 12 and 15 milkers a farm. There was some small swing to beef but all cattle numbers were down.

Movement away from cattle, and particularly from dairying, was most marked east of the Great Belt, where pressures on labour were greatest.

Animal product sales in the earlier period were estimated at an average £292m a year; in 1971 they were £551m. The disproportionate feed bill was only one part of the cost-price squeeze on the farmer, who was forced to try for more land and to modernize his buildings to carry more stock with less labour. Land and building costs and the effective interest rates all rose.

With the drop in cattle numbers, 300,000 acres have been taken out of permanent and temporary grass and turned over to cereals. As things have turned out, it was a prudent switch.

Nevertheless, the pressures on livestock producers have not disappeared as elsewhere in the EEC. Market prices have not kept pace with feed costs. This is reflected in a sharply falling pig population—down by 800,000 last June on last year and 1,500,000 below the peak level of 1972.

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Swift-spending Japanese help to swell tourist income

Pieter Zwart justice by bloodshed. She will offer an explanation why Shakespeare chose the Kronborg castle at Elsinore as his setting for Hamlet (he may have visited Denmark with a group of actors in the train of James I's marriage celebrations).

She will find time to rebuke a blue-rinsed American tourist for sitting on a sixteenth-century chair in the Knights' Hall—a chair worth "millions of kroner" and probably irreplaceable. She will joke about Richard Burton—after his marriage to Elizabeth Taylor the Danes could no longer afford him to play Hamlet at Elsinore.

At one time actors such as Laurence Olivier, Richard Burton and Michael Redgrave played Hamlet in the open air at Elsinore, but now the bad weather has started a vigorous debate "of the Danish kind" whether the open courtyard should be roofed in for performances of the play.

She will take you through the castle of Frederiksborg, built in the Dutch Renaissance style but destroyed by fire except for the royal chapel and the Knights' Hall. The castle, built by the Danish architect-king Christian IV, has now been restored completely and furnished with paintings, tapestries and furniture of the period.

The tour includes a glimpse of Queen Margrethe's summer residence, Fredensborg; a view of the sandy Danish Riviera; and a drive through the native oak and beech woods. And Greta, in her oaky-blue coat and armed with a plastic umbrella, will inform you about the Danish custom of flying flags on birthdays or to show you are at home, and much more about Danish life.

The sightseeing tours from the City Hall square in Copenhagen offer varied views of the capital and Danish life. Their prices range from 19 kroner (about £1.35) to 166 kroner. They include such programmes as a club tour, seeing how the Danes live to their welfare state; an industrial art tour, with visits to the workshops of the outstanding silversmiths, Georg Jensen and A. Michelsen, the Royal Copenhagen porcelain factory, and

Den Permann with its display of Danish arts and crafts. Other tours take in Hans Christian Andersen's birthplace at Odense, and the royal reception rooms in Christiansborg with their opulent chandeliers—here tourists have to don red, blue or green felt slippers to keep the floors clean—and Rosenberg with its glittering display of crown jewels, now little used.

Copenhagen, in the words of Mr Sven Acker, manager of the Danish Tourist Board, has "a special charm of its own". Much of this can be found in the enchanting gardens of Tivoli in the centre of Copenhagen, where the amusements range from roller-coasters to tombola, from *commedia dell'arte* shows to light concerts—all in an artistic taste garden setting.

Something remains to keep the floors clean—arguing towards sex. Shops selling hard pornography or films or books are still evident in the shopping mall of Frederiksbergade and the city centre. There is no censorship in Danish cinema (though the law is strict on minors) so that

blue movies such as *Deep Throat* and *The Devil in Miss Jones* are shown to packed audiences. The author's articles have frowned on live shows, with the result that there are fewer than there were five or six years ago, and they tend to be in clubs in the suburbs.

Tourism, the fourth largest industry, which draws about 4,000m kroner a year, has suffered as in other countries from inflation. This is particularly marked in the downward trend in American tourists of about 10 per cent in the first five months of this year, although there has been an increase of nearly 4 per cent in the number of Japanese tourists for the same period.

The Japanese tend to spend considerably more money during their very short stay than other visitors—they are attracted by the variety of shops, department stores and boutiques in Copenhagen and elsewhere.

British tourists have to be created by 14 per cent in the first five months of this year—a normal figure in an abnormal period. They are

Politicians doomed to error

by Bertil Haarder

The economist's picture of Denmark today resembles the cartoonist's portrayal of one of the overweight residents of the Danish welfare state; short-winded and tense, he gorges pills and works off weight in a gym to keep ulcers and heart attacks at bay.

Stress and obesity are usually self-inflicted and the combination of weakness and lack of imagination of changing Danish governments has put the nation at the mercy of unscrupulous interests entrenched behind established institutions and traditional privileges. Although many institutions have become too expensive, they expand steadily.

In the name of tolerance, humanity and local government, these organized interests are permitted to grow steadily fatter at the expense of society. New universities, child welfare institutions, social housing, motorways, banks and hospitals are built without thought of whether the recipients could be given a greater measure of welfare for the price through other solutions. Factors like cost, choice and free competition are disregarded more and more in proportion to the growth and centralization of institutions.

In this form of welfare state the institutions have monopolized realization of our social and humane ideals, making use of their monopoly of skill to subdue the politicians. If another square metre should not be built from now until Domesday the institutions will swallow a growing share of the national product and increase the burden of taxation. This is partly because such things as wage increases and shorter working hours are never balanced by increased productivity in public or semi-public institutions. The education, care, treatment or service provided for employees grows steadily smaller.

The result can be seen in inflation, credit restrictions and more taxation. Neither the people nor politicians can calmly accept the growth of public expenditure, and therefore cuts are ordered in such grants and lack of control of the public apparatus will swallow a steadily increasing share of national income, and the electorate

will find that politicians cannot keep their comforting promises of tax relief. Denmark will retain its world leadership in tax pressure.

If politicians follow my recommendations, they will also encounter difficulty. But if in the process, they achieve a balanced society where demands keep each other in check, the trouble will be worth while.

First, all grants should be taken from institutions, and directed instead to consumers and local decision-makers at the lowest possible level. All grants should be precisely stated in advance and be irrevocable, thus allowing the politicians to control the distribution of national resources.

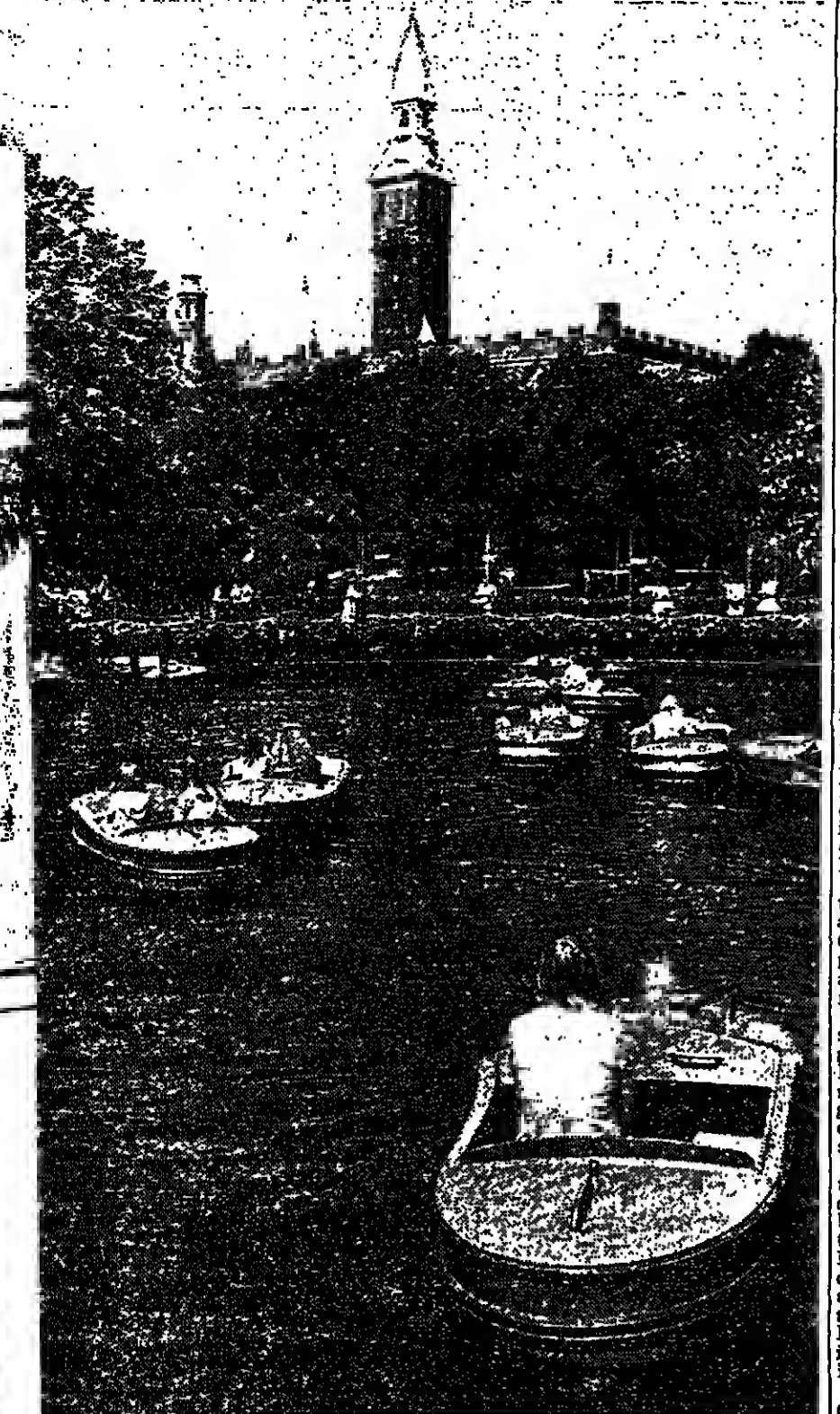
In return, all effort to control the details must be abandoned. All subsidies should be direct, simple and visible, so that the purpose, size and recipient of each sum are known. For instance, all payments to child welfare institutions should be replaced by greatly increased endowment payments for all children born after January 1, 1976.

The billions spent on education should be distributed as an equalized educational capital sum to all young people. It can be used to obtain education, to travel for study purposes, to buy books for own studies, apprenticeships, or as security for an establishment loan.

We must refrain from favouring the costly, bureaucratic services provided by public institutions at the expense of other, cheaper and frequently more suitable ways of solving the same task. We must mobilize the energies of enterprising amateurs.

Denmark has enormous potential for allowing the individual to choose for himself without the hair-splitting justice of bureaucracy. If we are to create equality—and we must—it should be done directly through fixed non-institutional subsidies and control of the formation of wealth and inheritance, not by diverting a growing share of the national product into public services which no one would dream of paying for, even if one could afford them.

Denmark is wealthy and can provide enormous resources to achieve new social advances.



Copenhagen Town Hall seen from Tivoli pleasure gardens.

Invasion by British firms

by Knud Ashjorn Smitt

During the sixties about one-third of all the new investments made in Danish industry were made by foreign companies, and the international oil companies, which built three refineries in Denmark, were certainly the most noticeable. But the seventies brought a new trend, with foreign investment dominated by the United Kingdom.

The British invasion, as it is called in Copenhagen, deserves the name; British money has gone into a wide range of activities in Denmark, and the British share of total foreign direct investments which exercise an appreciable influence on the management of a company rose from 12 per cent in 1971 to 29.4 per cent in 1973.

The influx includes such firms as House of Fraser, Austin Reed, Racine Vickers, Sanderson, Gestemer and Rank Radio International. Representatives of British financing include Barclays Bank, United Dominions Trust and Balfour Williamson.

Denmark, a member of the EEC, has the added asset for British companies of being fairly close geographically and of providing access to the Scandinavian market.

The fact that English is still Denmark's second language, though France would like to see this changed, means that there is no language problem of any dimension for English speakers.

Beyond these factors there is the positive attitude of the Danes themselves, based on a long tradition of trade relations. Both the Ministry of Commerce and officials of the central bank state without reservation that Denmark has the most liberal attitude to foreign investments of any country in Europe.

As a result of this encouragement, foreign investments made up about 10 per cent of all new investments at the beginning of 1974, according to official reports. This amounted to 10,500m kroner, or some £750m.

There are no restrictions on direct investments of up to about £7,000, and investments in excess of this are approved automatically upon verification. Some restrictions do still operate on direct investment in banking, financing and investment companies, but these lapse at the end of this year, together with the restrictions which apply to foreign banks wishing to establish offices in Denmark.

From next year the remaining controls of importance concern direct investment in Danish agriculture and real estate. Speculative transactions in these nationally sensitive things require special permission, which is rather difficult to obtain.

For other forms of business and production most of the assistance available to Danish firms can be obtained on similar terms for foreign investors. One example of this is assistance under the Regional Development Act, which can provide finance for 20 years of up to 90 per cent of total initial cost, at a fixed interest rate which is at present 7.5 per cent a year.

As to portfolios, up to 10 per cent of any company's share capital can be held by foreign individuals or companies without any formality, and permission for a larger investment is in practice generally granted.

At present Danish mortgage credit association bonds are issued on the international market through an annual quota.

but this limitation will also disappear at the end of the year. These securities, which are considered to be as safe as government bonds, are still a favourable investment. At the beginning of September they provided a yield to redemption of up to 18 per cent.

Denmark's persistent balance of payments deficit and the strict credit controls in force have encouraged Danish firms to seek finance in other countries.

There is a rich variety of legal forms under which business may be conducted in Denmark. From the branch office and joint stock company—the two forms mainly used where foreign investments are involved—through four forms of partnership and others to the cooperative.

The new Joint Stock Companies Act, which came into force on January 1, in many ways reflects the Scandinavian desire to harmonize and conform with EEC regulations concerning capital markets. The minimum capital requirement is 100,000 kroner.

Danish joint stock companies pay income tax at the rate of 36 per cent, less an income allowance of half the taxable income, or 21 per cent of the nominal value of paid-up capital, whichever is lower. Depreciation is tax-free for machinery and similar working assets up to 30 per cent of the book value. With whatever modification applies under double taxation avoidance agreements, Danish companies withhold a 30 per cent tax at source on all dividends for foreign shareholders.

The uncertainty which exists in practically every sector of the economy can force many otherwise sound businesses to close in the coming months before the improvement in conditions which is expected during 1975. In this situation foreign investment can be an avenue to survival for them.

The author is a Danish barrister.

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EDWARD ERDMAN & CO., 6 Grosvenor St., London, W.1. 01-529 8111.

PORTLAND PLACE W.1

Luxury 2nd floor apartment. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 W.C.s, 2 balconies, including fitted carpets. 21,000. 01-493 2993.

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LOWNDEN SQUARE FLAT

Two beds 1 double, 1 very large room, k. & b., c.h., c.h.w., lift, porter. Long lease. 21,000. 01-493 2993.

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Attractive 1st floor flat with 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 W.C.s, 2 balconies, including fitted carpets. 21,000. 01-493 2993.

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SUSSEX
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AN OUTSTANDING RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE.

A delightful residence with reception hall, 3 reception rooms, study, 2 offices, breakfast room, bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. Staff flat. Superb gardens and grounds with a series of lakes large enough for sailing, water skiing and fishing. Hard tennis court. Heated swimming pool. 11 cottages.

Very extensive range of farm buildings for large dairy herd. About 100 acres managed woodlands.

IN ALL ABOUT 400 ACRES
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Occupying a magnificent situation within easy reach of Godalming and Guildford.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.

4 reception rooms, breakfast room, 7 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms and shower room (mainly arranged in suites), nursery. Oil-fired central heating. Old stable block with garaging for 6 and stabling for 4. Modern stables for 4. Staff cottage.

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The prime responsibility of the successful applicant will be to set up and operate training schemes within the hotel. Salary negotiable. The Personnel Office works from 9.00-5.00, Monday to Friday. Contact Personnel, 262 6727.

SECRETARY/PA SENIOR SALES MANAGER to the COMPUTER INDUSTRY. Requires a mature Secretary/PA with a minimum of 5 years' experience in the computer industry. Excellent salary and benefits.

ACCOUNTS OFFICE SUPERVISOR for small accounts office. Excellent prospects for young person. Requires a mature Secretary/PA with a minimum of 5 years' experience in the computer industry.

INTERNATIONAL DERN ART GALLERY. Bond Street seeks a bilingual Secretary/PA with a minimum of 5 years' experience in the computer industry.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT for small team of air charter brokers. Part of City based. Excellent prospects for young person.

PEOPLE PLACES! are a small specialist Employment Agency in The City. We are seeking 2 experienced secretaries to advise and interview clients.

INTERVIEWER This is an excellent opportunity for an experienced interviewers to join our team of air charter brokers.

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UP TO £50 PW you need a good telephone operator to earn up to £50 per week. Excellent prospects for young person.

RECEPTIONIST required for City office. Excellent prospects for young person.

ORGANISATION! Perhaps the way to a Directorship. Excellent prospects for young person.

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ENT GIRL required to run Sports Department. Excellent prospects for young person.

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EVERYONE £500 to start for new young lady. Excellent prospects for young person.

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ONISTS! I am looking for a young lady to join my team. Excellent prospects for young person.

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DMIST - Will education girl purely clerical work in City. Excellent prospects for young person.

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TE for money? £6 Cash plus bonus in return for City. Excellent prospects for young person.

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MANAGERS required for City. Excellent prospects for young person.

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SPANISH TYPIST - Will education girl purely clerical work in City. Excellent prospects for young person.

RECEPTIONIST required for City office. Excellent prospects for young person.

SECRETARIAL BEAUTY AND BRAINS A highly efficient and personable Secretary/PA is required for a City office.

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HARPER AND QUEEN magazine needs a Secretary/PA for its London office. Excellent prospects for young person.

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ART AND ANTIQUES magazine needs a Secretary/PA for its London office. Excellent prospects for young person.

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INTERESTED IN PERSONNEL? A Secretary is required by the Management Resources Manager, SPILLERS LTD.

If you are 20-25 years of age, have a high personality, plenty of drive and at the same time can exercise initiative and discretion, then this is the job for you.

Education preferably to A level standard with shorthand/typing speeds of 100/45 wpm. Flexible working hours. Free lunches. Season Ticket loan.

Please telephone or write to: Mrs. Rosemary Evans, SPILLERS LTD. Old Change House 4-6 Cannon Street, London E.C.4. Tel.: 01-248 5700.

DEUTSCHER AKADEMISCHER AUSTAUSCHDIENST BILINGUAL SECRETARY (English mother-tongue). Shorthand and typing in both languages. Required immediately for Head Office in Bonn.

SECRETARY/SHORTHAND TYPIST required for busy School of Nursing. Primary duty will be concerned with compiling individual records of training for students.

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PA/SECRETARY WITH ENTHUSIASM & INITIATIVE required to join young recruitment company. Excellent prospects for young person.

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND Secretary/PA required for City office. Excellent prospects for young person.

STELLA FISHER BUREAU 110-111 Strand, W.C.2. Excellent prospects for young person.

CONSCIENTIOUS SECRETARY required for City office. Excellent prospects for young person.

PARTNER'S SECRETARY required for City office. Excellent prospects for young person.

TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST City shippers require responsible, friendly, efficient person.

BURDE-WIDE trading company in London seeks a young lady with good skills and maturity to take over the day-to-day running of the office.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for English speaking Secretary with good shorthand and typing skills.

SECRETARY/PA is required by City office. Excellent prospects for young person.

LIKE TO WORK IN S.W.3 - but still want a high salary? Excellent prospects for young person.

ART GALLERY - Secretary/PA required for City office. Excellent prospects for young person.

A GIRL with good secretarial skills and knowledge of French/Italian is required for City office.

WELL EDUCATED Sec/PA for City company. Excellent prospects for young person.

CURTIS BROWN LTD., an expanding group of libraries, is seeking a Secretary/PA for its London office.

BLUE RIBBON SECRETARY - City office. Excellent prospects for young person.

SECRETARIAL BEAUTY AND BRAINS A highly efficient and personable Secretary/PA is required for a City office.

RECEPTIONIST required for City office. Excellent prospects for young person.

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EXPERIENCED SECRETARY/SHORTHAND TYPIST required to work in the Faculty of Education, International School, London. Excellent prospects for young person.

Apply in writing to the Secretary, 1120-643, King's College, Strand London WC2R 2LS, or telephone Miss Ford on 01-252 5451 extension 2227.

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SECRETARY P/A OUR FINANCE DIRECTOR IS LOOKING FOR A FIRST-CLASS SECRETARY PERSONAL ASSISTANT.

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WEST END £2,000 We are a young and lively team whose business is helping people and we need someone who shares our interests.

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PUB CRAWLERS! Plenty of opportunity to do the job of a Secretary/PA in a pub. Excellent prospects for young person.

BRIEF ENVOYER European Directorship of London-based Trans-Global Chemical Corporation. Excellent prospects for young person.

DIRECTOR SEEKS EXPERIENCED COMPETENT SECRETARY/PA. Small friendly office in WC2. Excellent prospects for young person.

BRUSSELS Earn well over £5,000 p.a. as Executive Secretary/PA. Excellent prospects for young person.

GRADUATE The Secretarial Division has a wide variety of interesting and rewarding jobs. Excellent prospects for young person.

AUDIO SECRETARY required for partner in West End. Excellent prospects for young person.

TOP LEVEL JOB Sec/PA required for informal & friendly office in Maida Vale. Excellent prospects for young person.

BILINGUAL SECRETARY with fluent French or German. Excellent prospects for young person.

CLIENTS WORLDWIDE - are what this firm of international consultants is all about. Excellent prospects for young person.

SMALL FRIENDLY Fashion Textile business in Maida Vale. Excellent prospects for young person.

SECRETARY/PA for marketing company. Excellent prospects for young person.

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SECRETARY - TO £2,241. Excellent prospects for young person.

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SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT SITUATED UNITED ARAB EMIRATES. President of American-owned oil company requires efficient Secretary/PA.

Twelve months' service contract free furnished accommodation provided. Hours: 7 hour working day; early morning to early afternoon. Salary £4,000-£4,500 including air ticket home.

Telephone Mrs. Peachey, 932 9636 after 6 p.m.

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To JAYGAR CAREERS Exec. P.A. for Director Shipping Co. City. £2,700

Glamorous P.A. with top skills for American President, Ad. Agcy., West End. £2,500

P.A. Sec. to Chairman of P.R. side, leading Ad. Agcy. "Savoir-Faire" essential as lots of top level contact. £2,300

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For further information on these and other jobs please contact Overseas Division SENIOR SECRETARIES LTD. 175 New Bond St., W1Y 9PB 01-499 0092; 01-491 7907

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SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT The Two Managing Directors of a young design studio and sales promotion company in W.1. require an intelligent, responsible girl, willing to use her initiative, to organise the running of an extremely busy office. Advertising experience preferred but not essential. Age 25+ Salary negotiable. Tel: 439 2431

YOUNG SECRETARY P.A. TO £2,100 Renowned West End Company is seeking an efficient young Secretary/PA to work as a Personal Assistant to the Managing Director. She will be required to handle a wide range of administrative duties and deal with many clients. Technical and computer knowledge essential. Salary £2,100 p.a. plus bonus. Tel: 439 2431

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